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Vaisakha 15, 1894 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Friday May 5 1972 Vaisakha 15 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

कच्चे तेल की सप्लाई

*702 **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय तेल निगम ने कच्चे तेल की पर्याप्त मात्रा में सप्लाई करने का सरकार को कोई आश्वासन दिया है,

(ख) क्या निगम ने सरकार के साथ इस संबंध में कोई बातचीत की है और यदि हाँ तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में सुनिश्चित की गई सप्लाई देश की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए पर्याप्त होगी ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R GOKHALE) (a) IOC has extended its activities for the import of crude oil only to a limited extent The first opportunity for this came in 1970 when it arranged supply of crude oil for Cochin Refinery for two years from October 1970 The IOC has recently arranged the supply of 5 lakh tonnes crude oil for the Chittagong Refinery of Bangla Desh

Currently it is in the market for importing crude oil to operate the 3rd Unit of its Refinery at Barauni in the latter half of this year The other public sector refinery at Madras already has contractual supply arrangements whereas the 3 foreign oil refineries import crud from their own sources

(b) The IOC has kept the Government fully informed of it efforts in this regard

(c) Crude oil is already being imported to the extent required and no difficulties are envisaged in maintaining this position in future

श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य मैं मंत्री महादय से जानना चाहूँगा कि बरौनी स्थित परिष्करण-शाला में भारतीय तेल निगम ने अशोधित तेल की जो सप्लाई की है इस परिष्करणशाला के तीसरे सत्र के परिचालन के लिए तो वह कब तक पूर्ण हो जायगा और जिन तीन विदेशी तेल परिष्करणशालाओं ने अपने निजी स्रोतों द्वारा यह अशोधित तेल की सप्लाई की है उनके नाम क्या क्या हैं और वह कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में तेल सप्लाई करती है ?

SHRI H R GOKHALE The hon Member asked about the Baraum refinery The position with regard to the import of crude is that we have four inland refineries and five coastal refineries So far as the inland refineries are concerned we have full supply from indigenous sources The coastal refineries include the three foreign-owned companies in Bombay which are the coastal refineries

With regard to the Barauni refinery as I have mentioned in the main answer to the question there is shortage of crude for the purpose of reaching the capacity of one million tonnes It is proposed to commission this unit on a crash basis by processing imported crude This will enable the utili-

sation of the capacity of this particular unit at least to the extent of 50 per cent. Work is on hand to modify the units and other facilities so that the capacity of this refinery can be increased by imported crude oil from 2·2 to 3·4 million tonnes.

श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि गत वर्ष कुल कितना अशोधित तेल विदेशों से भारत में आया और कुल कितना तेल भारतवर्ष में उत्पन्न हुआ ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : From the information I have got, the crude oil which is indigenous and which is used in our inland refineries is to the tune of 7·2 million tonnes. The refineries in the private sector which include the foreign companies and which have their own source of import of crude have 7 72 million tonnes. The average requirement of crude with the present refining capacity is to the tune of 20 million tonnes. Therefore the balance has got to be imported.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : There was a lot of criticism about the import of crude and the country has not developed indigenous sources nor could reconcile itself to the price structure of the crude imported. Do the Government still go by thedictates of the Middle-east so far as import of crude is concerned or is the Government negotiating the price structure of the crude ? What is the reaction of the Government ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : About the first part of the question, I entirely agree with the hon. Member that emphasis has to be to improve indigenous sources of crude. As the House knows while our present capacities are limited, all efforts for finding more sources of crude are made, particularly in Gujarat and Assam at the moment. We have every reason to think, the way in which the work of drilling and exploring crude is going on, that we should be able to have a good supply of indigenous crude in the near future. Even then I agree that as the demand increases, indigenous crude will not be sufficient and imports will have to continue.

The hon. Member therefore asked the second ancillary question : what is the result of the present arrangements regarding the import of crude by the three foreign oil companies. I share the anxiety of the hon. Member and the House that on account of the agreements which have been made with the three oil companies which, incidentally, are for a period of 25 years, they are entitled to bring in their own crude for refining in their refineries. It is also true that on account of the line-up of petroleum producing and exporting countries, they have grouped themselves together and they have now got themselves in a positon to dictate terms and I have reason to think that the forign oil companies also, who have their own associates for supplying crude in India, lined-up with them and the result is that we are required to pay a higher price for crude.

I entirely agree that this is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs and the Government is taking all possible steps to see that these prices do not go up and the Government does not have to pay more for the import of crude, particularly crude brought by the foreign refineries.

As to the third part of the question, we are making attempts to obtain additional supplies of crude from other parts, particularly the Gulf countries so that our imports do not depend entirely on supply from the present line-up of the oil producing and exporting countries

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to the fact that there is not only a line-up of the associates and the oil-suppling companies but there is a sort of under-hand dealing even with regard to the prices quoted and the prices at which they are supplied ? If that is so, will the Government go deeply into the matter so that such undesirable things do not happen ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Once again I have to revert back to the agreement because the agreements say that they will import crude oil on the basis of world market prices. The excuse given is that there is a general hardening of the crude prices at the moment. We have reasons to think that this 'hardening' is only an excuse for charging more prices

for crude. Government is fully aware of the situation, as the hon. Member wanted to know. But this is not the only factor because the prices are fixed on the basis of what are known as posted prices. The posted prices are in a sense fictional because they do not necessarily have any relation to the actual price; they are fixed only for the purpose of determining the tax, royalties, etc which the producing countries charge. They also pass on to us the increase on account of the so called loss to the oil producing countries on account of dollar devaluation. The Government is aware of all these and therefore we are making attempts to see that alternative sources of supply of crude are found.

Effect of Drugs (Prices Control) Order on the Growth and Development of Drug Industry

*703. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the operation of Drugs (Prices Control) Order has impeded the growth and development of drug industry; and

(b) whether no new drug has been put in the market since the promulgation of the order and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A number of new drugs have been or are being put in the market since the promulgation of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. In addition, a large number of new formulations of existing drugs have also been marketed.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : Since there is an urgency to make available life saving drugs to the common man at reasonable prices, may I know whether Government have taken any decision to manufacture such items of drugs to meet this demand ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : There is a constant watch kept on prices of drugs. Looking at the fall in prices after the price control order came into force, although the fall is not uniform—it ranges from 2 to 54 per cent in some cases—there is reason to think that the control order has resulted in prices being brought down. It is a new order and just a year or so has elapsed. Government are watching the operation of this order. Government is alive to the problem which the hon. Member raised IDPL always keeps in mind the necessity of producing those drugs which need to be supplied to the people at cheaper rates.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : May I know whether the Government have taken any steps (a) to develop the indigenous know-how through research and development in drug industry and (b) to prevent the problem of spurious drugs, and if so, what are the steps taken in these two matters ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Government has been constantly emphasising the need for research and development, particularly in indigenous manufacture of drugs. In fact, that is one of the handicaps which we are facing in dealing with the foreign drug companies, because as long as the Indian drug manufacturers do not develop their research and development programmes and obtain the know-how indigenously which the foreign companies have, we are to that extent operating under a handicap. There fore, I entirely agree that reseach and development must receive the maximum priority and emphasis is laid on that aspect of the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the minister tell us in how many cases the price control order has been violated and what action has been taken by Government against them ? In how many cases were the prices charged higher than the prices fixed by Government under the order ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I cannot give the number of cases. It is an offence under the price control order if prices higher than those fixed under the order are charged. Whenever any case has been brought to the notice of Government, action. has been taken. I cannot give the number of cases because it does not arise out of this. But I can find out the information and give it.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : In spite of the price control order, a company in India, Cyanamide India Limited of the Lederle Group with an American collaborator, were bringing a new medicine by just changing the title but continuing the same formulation and charging new prices, saying it is a new medicine. Will the minister probe into the affairs of this company and find out why they are being allowed to do so ? What steps can Government take immediately about this ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Whenever a new drug is sought to be brought into the market, a full scrutiny of the drug is made and the price is determined. Therefore, the possibility may exist of an improper use so as to circumvent the provisions of the price control order and steps are taken from time to time.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Is it a fact that some of the drug manufacturing concerns supplied fictitious data to the government for fixation of prices ? If so, may I know how many such concerns have given wrong information ? Has any inquiry been conducted and, if so, with what result ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Whatever data may be supplied, they are accepted only after enquiry.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is it permissible under the Drugs (Prices) Control Order for any concern to raise the prices of its products over the prices which were prevailing before this order came into force ? Is he aware that one leading manufacturer, namely, Alembic have increased the prices of their products to a level which was higher than the level existing when this Order came into force ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : There is a price fixation machinery which lays down the principles on the basis of which the fixation of price takes place. It is not a continuing mechanism. The last one was the Shah Committee Report. On the basis of the Shah Committee Report the prices were fixed. But there is constant review. The Order did not either enable or prevent the fixation of prices again by the government. If it is a plausible case, government may insist on the reduction of the price. With regard to the specific case of Alembic, to which the hon. Member has made a reference, I will have to get that information.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You can ask for their printed catalogue which gives the comparative prices.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Is it a fact that under the Drugs (Prices) Control Order the price for the tablet Flagyl was fixed at 60 paise for May & Baker while for Indian firms for the same type of product of the same standard quality the price fixed was 16 paise ? If so, why should there be discrimination in fixing retail prices of identical drugs marketed by foreign and Indian firms ? May I know whether government want to revise the prices of formulations marketed by foreign firms by an independent authority other than the high-powered prices committee ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : How can I answer questions about particular medicines ? There is a long list of drugs for which prices are fixed. The question proceeds on the assumption that they are identical drugs.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Sir, I have put a specific question. So, an answer should come.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : All that I can say is that I will obtain the information and place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : May I know whether the Drugs (Prices) Control Order is respected more in breach than in observance ? I want to know why the government is soft to those who violate this law. Why are they not prosecuting all those firms which are violating the Order in order to earn higher profits ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : There are so many assumptions in the question.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Why is it that they are not prosecuting them.

MR. SPEAKER : The main question is very limited in scope.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : It is a relevant supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, it is not very much relevant. The main question is very general. You cannot go into prosecution of individual firms in this question. If he wants information, he can give notice of a separate question. Now he is supplying information.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : We are not supplying information. We want information from the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : You give notice for it.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : This relates to Drugs (Prices Control) Order...

MR. SPEAKER : This is about the effect of Drugs (Prices Control) Order on the growth and development of drug industry. Now you are asking about prosecutions.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Mr. Viswanathan has asked how many firms have been prosecuted for violating this order. It is quite relevant.

MR. SPEAKER : Under which part of the Question ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Question is about the operation of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order. He has asked how many firms have been prosecuted for violating this Order.

MR. SPEAKER : Is the Minister able to give it ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The Question is, whether the operation of this Order has impeded the growth and development of drug industry. On that I have given full information. Now, the question is asked as to how many prosecutions have been launched under the Order. If it is insisted upon, I can collect the information and give it to the House.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I have told them. Next Question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The Minister must be fully prepared for the task. No question can be a single-point question.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us see when you are a Minister. I hope, I will be there when you are a Minister. *(Interruption)*

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : You will like to continue as the Speaker even at that time, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : No one knows.

Proposal to Extend Air Services to Cities of Bihar and West Bengal

*704 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to extend air services to some other cities of Bihar and West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the names of the cities ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Indian Airlines have no such proposal at present, They are already operating services to Bagdogra, Calcutta and Cooch Behar in West Bengal and Gaya, Patna, Ranchi, Jamshedpur and Muzaffarpur in Bihar.

कुमारी कमला कुमारी : पालामऊ डिस्ट्रिक्ट और हजारीबाग डिस्ट्रिक्ट को भी लिंक करने का क्या आपका विचार है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जी नहीं ।

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : बोकारो स्टील सिटी को पटना और रांची के साथ कनैक्ट करने के लिए इस आधार पर आप विचार करेंगे कि बोकारो के हैडक्वार्टर में सारे पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज़ डिवेलेप कर रहे हैं और ..... झरिया कोकिंग कोल माइंज़ का हैडक्वार्टर्ज भी धनबाद में है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : इस समय तो ऐसी कोई योजना हमारे पास नहीं है लेकिन बोकारो के

संबंध में बहुत से मित्रों ने मुझ से कहा है और उसके ऊपर हम अवश्य विचार करेंगे ।

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : इस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कि · · · · इंडियन एयरलाइन्ज की जो बाई वीकली सर्विसिस चलती है किसी दिन एक तरफ से और किसी किसी दिन दूसरी तरफ से, उससे मुसाफिरों को भी पूरी सुविधा नहीं मिलती है और आमदनी भी इंडियन एयरलाइंज को जो होनी चाहिये नहीं होती है, इस वास्ते क्या मंत्री महोदय कलकत्ता, मुजफ्फरपुर, दिल्ली सर्विस को रोज लागू करने का विचार कर रहे है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : सर्विस चलाने के लिए दो बातों का विचार रखना पड़ता है । पहली बात तो यह है कि हमारे पास जहाज होने चाहियें । जहाजों की कमी के कारण कई बार हम रोज किसी स्थान पर नहीं जा सकते है । दूसरी बात यह है कि ट्रेफिक भी होना चाहिये पर्याप्त ताकि रोज अगर जहाज जाए तो ऐसा न हो कि वह खाली जाए या दो तीन मुसाफिर उसमें जाएं । · · · दोनों बातें जब हो जाती है तब अवश्य हम इस पर विचार करेंगे ।

ब्रिटेन से प्राप्त ऋण

*705. **डा० संकटा प्रसाद** : क्या **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ब्रिटेन ने गत वर्ष भारत को जो ऋण दिया था उसके लिये क्या शर्तें रखी गई थी; और

(ख) ऋण की यह राशि किन परियोजनाओं पर खर्च की जायेगी ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The British Government extended 4 loans aggregating £ 54·5 million (Rs. 103 4 crores) to India during the financial year 1971-72. These loans are to be repaid over a period of 25 years inclusive of an initial grace period of 7 years. They do not carry interest or any other service charge.

(b) The British aid consists of debt relief, non-project imports and project financing, including capital goods imports. The following projects are being financed under the British aid.

1. Kandla/Kalol Fertilizer Project of Indian Farmer's Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. (IFFCO).

2. Tuticorin Fertilizer Project of M/s Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation (SPIC).

3. Mangalore Fertilizer Project of M/s Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (MCFL).

4. Two bulk carriers for M/s Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. and

5. One Bulk-carrier for M/s Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या यह सही है कि ब्रिटेन तथा इम्पीरियलिस्ट पावर्ज ने भारत को जो सहायता दी है या अन्य प्रकार से उसकी मदद की है उससे देश को आत्म-निर्भरता की ओर बढ़ने में कम मदद मिली है और रूस सहायता से हम निरंतर आगे बढ़ रहे है और तरक्की कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That is a different matter. Really speaking, when we talk about self-reliance, it also means that we will have to make more efforts so that we do not depend upon aid. The question is about factual information about the aid that we received last year. I have given that information.

श्री रामसूरत प्रसाद : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन परियोजनाओं के लिए ब्रिटेन से

ऋण मिला है, उन परियोजनाओं की प्रगति की स्थिति इस समय क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फैक्चुअल इनफार्मेशन मांगी गई थी और वह सप्लाई कर दी गई है। आप रीजनेबल हुआ करें जब सवाल पूछें।

मध्य प्रदेश में व्यापारिक संस्थानों पर छापे

*706. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में सन् 1971 के दौरान आयकर अधिकारियों ने कौन-कौन सी व्यापारिक संस्थानों एवं उनके संचालकों के निवास स्थानों पर छापे मारे थे; और

(ख) इन छापों के परिणामस्वरूप कितना धन और किस प्रकार के दस्तावेज़ जब्त किये गये हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No premises of Commercial establishments and their proprietors in Madhya Pradesh were raided by the Income-Tax Officers during 1971.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय का उत्तर मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार असत्य है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि आयकर के अधिकारियों ने फरवरी–मार्च में, 1971-72 में मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ प्रमुख नगरों जैसे इन्दौर, जबलपुर आदि में छापे मारे। मैं उदाहरण के लिए एक नाम बताता हूँ। वह श्री छावड़ा का है। वह हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड कलकत्ता में काम करते हैं। उनका निवास जबलपुर में है। उनके यहाँ छापा मारा गया। लाखों रुपये की सम्पत्ति के साथ साथ जवाहरात और कागजात भी जब्त किए गए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच नहीं है ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The fact as I have indicated, is that no premises of commercial establishments and their proprietors in Madhya Pradesh were raided by the Income-Tax Officers during 1971. The hon. Member has given some facts. Apart from this, the Central Excise Department conducted searches in the premises of M/s. Chunnilal Pannalal Nahta of Seoni and at the residence of their partners, Nahta, and seized cash amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs and gold coins weighing 450·950 grams and ornaments weighing 361·450 grams. As far as cash is concerned, it was taken over by the I. T. Department. Against the seizure, the assessee has gone to the Madhya Pradesh High Court and the whole matter is *sub judice* there.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : मेरे पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। मैंने पूछा है कि 1971-72 में क्या उनके यहाँ छापा पड़ा था। इसको आप क्यों छिपाना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दूसरा प्रश्न करें।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : इंदौर में एक इंदौर रोलिंग मिल है। उसका आज तक रजिस्टर्ड आफिस अमृतसर के अन्दर है जबकि 25 वर्ष से फैक्ट्री इंदौर में कार्यरत है। दूसरी ईश्वर एलायज मोल्डिंग स्टील इंडस्ट्री है। वह भी इंदौर के अन्दर है। इसका भी रजिस्टर्ड आफिस अमृतसर में है। इसको उत्पादन का लाइसेंस भी इज़ नहीं हुआ है। लाखों रुपये इनकम टैक्स की ये चोरी करते हैं। इसी प्रकार पुरुषोत्तम ट्रेडर्ज हैं जो कि लाखों रुपये की चोरी करते हैं। इसके बारे में चर्चा यह है जनता में कि उन्होंने लाखों रुपये लाकर्ज में ब्लैक मनी के रखे हुए हैं—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप मिनिस्टर साहब को कोई इनफार्मेसन देना चाहते हैं, तो दे दीजिए, लेकिन सप्लीमेंटरी में नहीं। इस वक्त आप सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल पूछिये। आप तो एलीगेशन कर रहे हैं।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : मैंने जिन लोगों के नाम गिनाये हैं, उनके संबंध में जन-चर्चा यह है कि वे आयकर के लाखों रुपये चुराते हैं

और उनके लाकर्ज में ब्लैक मनी का लाखों रुपया पड़ा हुआ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र में आयकर चुराने वालों के लाकर्ज पर छापे मारे है, क्या उसी प्रकार इंदौर, ग्वालियर और जबलपुर आदि मध्य प्रदेश के बड़े बड़े नगरों में, और जिन व्यापारियों के नाम मैंने अभी गिनाये हैं, उनके लाकर्ज पर छापे मारेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : There is a procedure that when any Member of the public comes into the picture and allegations are made against him, he has no opportunity to defend himself in this House and therefore it must be avoided. We have been following this practice. You should have asked whether some firms in Amritsar are there, instead of giving the allegation in this House. Kindly sit down. You must know the rules.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष, महोदय, यह जन-चर्चा का विषय बना हुआ है; आप मंत्री महोदय से जवाब दिलायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब क्या दिलाऊं ? आपने तो सब कुछ बता दिया है।

SHRI K. R. GANESH : May I submit to the hon. Member that I had indicated that in 1970-71 one search was made. The hon Member has given some information. If he had given this information to us without raising it here, he would have done a great service to the Income-tax Department. By raising it here he wants the guilty persons to escape...

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि आयकर अधिकारी उन लोगों से मिले हुए है।

MR. SPEAKER : You are bringing in some member of the public without his having any opportunity to defend himself; this should be avoided; this does not have good repercussions.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The hon. Member raised a question and rightly he was agitated over the matter. In Madhya Pradesh there are several commercial establishments who are hoarding money, keeping black-money. I want to know whether this Government will take the information on this agitated matter, whether they will enquire into the facts of the case, to see whether these commercial establishments are hoarding money, holding black-market money. I want to know whether this Government will take such action as is agitated upon so far as Madhya Pradesh commercial establishments and their activities are concerned...

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It is a very simple question. He has given some information, It will be useful to us.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA . He has not answered it.

MR. SPEAKER : He says, it is a good information you are giving.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Whether this Government will give such an assurance to take strict action against blackmarketeers in Madhya Pradesh that is what I wanted to know.

MR. SPEAKER : He is assuring you about that.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : काले धन को निकालने के लिए बहुत से छापे मारने की एक लहर तेजी से कुछ वर्ष पहले चली थी, लेकिन इस बीच मे वह बिलकुल ठप्प सी पड़ गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्रालय इस ओर ध्यान दे कर फिर तेजी से वह लहर चलायेगा, ताकि काले धन का पता लग सके।

श्री के० आर० गणेश : जरूर करेगा।

श्री भागीरथ भंवर : मंत्री महोदय ने 1971 में कुछ छापे मारे जाने से इंकार किया है, जब कि माननीय प्रश्नकर्त्ता ने बताया है कि कुछ सस्थानों पर छापे मारे गये। क्या यह सही है कि मध्य प्रदेश में आयकर अधिकारियों की कमी के कारण अधिकारियों को छिपे हुए काले

धन का पता लगाने के लिए छापे मारने में दिक्कतें आती हैं; यदि हाँ, तो क्या शासन यह व्यवस्था करेगा कि वहाँ पर कुछ स्टाफ बढ़ाया जाये और काले धन को निकालने की कोशिश की जाये ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : We do not consider that the staff is inadequate. As has already been stated, in 1970-71 there was one search. In 1971-72 till April, we have conducted about 8 searches.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तक मध्य प्रदेश का जिक्र होते ही डाकुओं की बात कही जाती रही है, लेकिन अब काले धन की बात कही जाने लगी है ।

Facilities to High-Ranking Officers amongst Pakistani POWs in India

*707. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether, in some cases, Officers and Jawans of the Indian Army have been made to give up their "pukka" accommodation in order to house the Pakistani POWs. therein;

(b) whether high ranking Officers among the P. O. Ws. are permitted to have social intercourse Freely with their Indian counterparts; and

(c) whether General Niazi has been provided with special facilities at his personal request and if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Some of the vacant 'pucca' accommodation available in Cantonments from where the troops had moved out, has been utilised for housing POWs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to know (a) whether it is a fact that in some of the POW camps in the Jabalpur region, perhaps because the Geneva Convention specifies certain norms of accommodation which have to be provided particularly for the officers' cadre ranks, our officers are now living in tents, having had to vacate their quarters for the officer POWs of the Pakistani POWs and (b) whether Gen. Niazi has asked for and has been provided with stenographic assistance because he wants to write something or the other. I do not know whether it is his autobiography or his evidence or what else.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have already indicated that *pukka* accommodation has been provided. As far as Jabalpur is concerned, I shall have to find out whether any of our officers had to be moved out to provide accommodation to some of the officer POWs, but subject to correction, my present information is that this is not a fact, but I shall confirm this.

Secondly, about stenographic assistance to Gen. Niazi, some time back,—probably he has to submit a written statement to a tribunal in Pakistan which is going into their reverses in the recent war, he wanted to hand over something in writing; there also, I am speaking subject to correction when I talk about the facilities that were provided, but probably he was provided with some kind of stenographic assistance to make a statement for the tribunal which is going into the question of reverses of Pakistan in the Indo-Pakistan war.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The hon. Minister is not quite sure of his facts. Anyway, let him confirm it.

My second question is this. Obligations under the Geneva Convention are naturally reciprocal. I would like to know from Government whether they have satisfied themselves, either through the International Committee of the Red Cross or from their own sources, whether the same type of facilities conforming to the Geneva Convention, which we are providing for the POWs here are being provided for our POWs who are held in West Pakistan. Since I find that Mr. Ennals, the British MP and former

Minister has come out with a statement, and he is reported to have said,—in the press that Mr. Bhutto is equating the POWs in our custody with those 4,00,000 Bengalis who are stranded in West Pakistan, may I know whether our Government know or actually have found out what facilities are being given to those people who are being held in custody there, and whether they are reciprocating the obligations under the Geneva Convention which we are observing here ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We have tried to find this out from the International Committee of the Red Cross, and so far we have had no adverse report as far as this matter is concerned. But I must caution the House that if we go by our experience of the 1965 war, at that time, very shabby treatment was meted out to our prisoners of war in Pakistan whereas we had treated them according to the Geneva Convention. This time, we are making sure of it again and again, and our only source through which we can ensure that our few prisoners of war who are in Pakistani hands are given proper treatment is the International Committee of the Red Cross, and we are doing that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : **

Production of Armour Recovery Vehicles and Self-Propelled Guns at Avadi Factory

*709. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Heavy Vehicle Factory at Avadi proposes to meet the Army's requirements of Armour Recovery Vehicles and Selfpropelled Guns; and

(b) if so, the targets fixed for annual production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No hard and fast targets can be fixed in such matters.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Is it a fact that during the recent war with Pakistan, the Heavy Vehicles Factory boosted its production more than twice the normal ? Is it also true that several industries have come forward with offers to meet the demands of the factory ? If so, what are their names and will the requirements of the factory be fully met ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : During the recent aggression by Pakistan, this factory went all out and produced according to schedule. Whatever spare parts were needed by the armoured brigades or armoured corps were provided by the factory. We are taking help from various private parties for various non-critical and sub-assembly items utilised in the manufacturs of the Vijayanta Tank. I can mention some names, Wheels India, Dunlop and many others. I may also inform the House that there is an augmentation project which is going to augment production in this factory in coming years.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I asked whether the production was doubled.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It was not doubled, but it went on according to schedule and met the target.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Are the foreing components in the Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi much more than the foreign components used by other private sector firms manufacturing vehicles ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : No private sector firm is producing tanks in the country; only Avadi is doing it.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Heavy vehicles.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is the other name for tanks.

**Expunged by the Chair.

I may inform the house that the indigenous components of Vijayanta are more than 65 per cent now; within a year or so, they will be 85 per cent.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Since the hon. Minister is aware that there a lockout in thts fáctory and since a statement was made by him the other day that a meeting is being convened to resolve the dispute...

MR. SPEAKER : How does lockout come here ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : How does production take place if there is lockout ?

MR. SPEAKER : He may table a separate question.

Channel of Promotion for Stenographers

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the post of Stenographer during the British Regime was considered to be much higher that than of Assistant;

(b) whether Government propose giving some special consideration to the posts of Stenographers who have no channel of promotion which the Assistants enjoy to the maximum extent; and

(c) if so, the outlines of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service at present consists of the following four grades :

Grade III	Rs. 130-280.
Grade II	Rs. 210-530.
Grade I	Rs. 350(400)-770.
Selection Grade	Rs. 350(500)-900.

All posts in Grade I and Selection Grade of the Service are filled by promotion from the lower grade on the basis of merit with due regard to seniority. Posts in Grade II are filled partly by direct recruitment through U. P. S. C. competitive examination ($62\frac{1}{2}\%$) and partly by promotion of Grade III Stenographers (25%) on the basis of seniority subject to the rejection of the unfit and the remaining ($12\frac{1}{2}\%$) through limited departmental competitive examinations.

The Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service was reorganised with effect from 1.8.1969 as a result of which the promotion prospects of members of the Service have improved by upward revision of Grade I scale, increasing the number of Grade I posts and introduction of a Selection Grade. The officers in Selection Grade of this Service are eligible for promotion to the Grade of Under Secretary along with Section Officers of the Central Secti. Service. Assistants are eligible for promotion to the post of Section Officer in the scale of Rs. 350-900 which corresponds to the scale of Selection Grade of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service. Ministries have been advised to consider members of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service for comparable ex-cadre posts along with Central Secretariat Service/Central Secretariat Clerical Service officers.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will this question be ultimately decided by Government ? Are Government going to take some sort of uniform decision regarding the stenographers and their future ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This matter also is before the third Pay Commission.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Since there is disparity between stenographer and stenographer working in the various departments, I would like to know whether this disparity will be removed before the Pay Commission submits its report. (*Interruption*) This has nothing to do with the Pay Commission, Sir. I would only request that the question of granting Pension to MPs should also be referred to the Pay Commission; not to Mr. Pannalal Barupal.

Foreign Aid during Fourth Plan

*711. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of foreign aid received during the first three years of the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the aid expected for the remaining period of Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The amount of foreign aid utilised during the first three years of the Fourth Five Year Plan is estimated to be Rs. 2425 crores.

(b) Commitments of external assistance are made only on annual basis and it is therefore, not possible to anticipate the level of assistance and its utilisation during the last two years of the Fourth Plan.

SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of foreign aid received from western imperialist countries and the aid received from socialist countries and also whether there is any reduction contemplated in the future planning with regard to aid from western countries ? I would like to know the break-up of the figures.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Could you kindly repeat the question ?

MR. SPEAKER : The total amount of foreign aid.

SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : I would like to know the amount of foreign aid received from western imperialist countries and the aid received from the socialist countries. Consistent with that, I would like to know whether they are contemplating reduction of assistance from the western imperialist countries when they plan for the next year and the subsequent years, or whether they are going to increase the aid.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister might, for the information of the Members, send some brochures rather than dealing with this like that. (*Interruption*)

SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : We must see the impact of their policies with regard to foreign aid, based upon self-reliance. The Planning Minister said that they are going to discontinue the aid from western countries in the fourth Plan. I would like to know whether there is any impact in the next year of our planning.

MR. SPEAKER : You are asking about the fourth Plan and for factual information, but the impact, of course, can be dealt with later in a very elaborate brochure.

SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : You may give an indication, whether it is being reduced or not. I do not want the exact figures; I want to know whether it is reducing or increasing.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As a matter of fact, what matter is the net aid; and about the net aid, if we see the performance of the last few years, it is gradually reducing. That means, we are depending less and less on foreign aid as such. But aid is sometimes certainly used also for debt servicing and payment of interest. Naturally, whatever commitments we have made during the first, second and third five year Plans, those payments are becoming due. For that matter, certainly we are getting payments. But actually, ultimately, if we see the net aid that is required for the performance of the Plan, it is gradually reducing.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The hon. Minister is pleased to say that there is reduction in aid. May I know whether this reduction is of our seeking or it is because of the policies of the foreign Governments.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think it is because of the growth and the strength in the economy also. Certainly, possibly if the other countries are insistent in this direction, that is a different matter. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Whether you sought more aid and you are getting less; that is the point.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN Not necessarily

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA "Not necessarily" But we want to know the position What is the fact ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN Ultimately, you can only get what they can give It is not that we ask more and they give us Naturally, so far as giving and taking is concerned, normally we get what they can give (*Interruption*)

MR SPEAKER Order order

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN I would like to say that in these matters, it is not right to think merely in terms of quantities Really speaking the aid that we seek for is aid in critical areas of our developing sectors We certainly sometimes do try and sometimes some countries do respond, and others do not That cannot be helped But if they do not we do not wait for it That is the point

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Mr Chavan has taken us for a ride but I would not go into details because the time is short (*Interruptions*) What are the respective shares of the total aid received from the following countries United States of America, West Germany, United Kingdom USSR, World Bank, in the first three years of the Fourth Plan ? Has the United States decided to resume aid and, if so, the terms and conditions ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN I have got detailed information Countries make pledges and agreements are signed in certain cases a little later because they could confirm their commitments to consortium meetings after parliamentary action For example, if the United States makes any commitment in consortium meetings, it becomes final only when the Congress gives its approval As I said, I have got all sorts of figures

MR. SPEAKER : There is not enough time for that Kindly send him those figures later on,

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU The second part of the question is whether the USA has decided to resume aid and, if so, the terms

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN It has not decided to resume its aid yet

Operation of Boeing 747 Aircraft by Air-India

*714 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the operation of Boeing 747 by Air India has proved economically beneficial, and

(b) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b) Air-India introduced Boeing 747 aircraft into its services with effect from May, 1971 It is therefore too early to really assess the impact of the introduction of this aircraft The cost of operation, per seat mile of the Boeing 747 is less than the Boeing 707 and it should therefore prove to be economically profitable

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN The hon Minister has stated that the cost of operation of Jumbo 747 is less than 707 and it is profitable How far are we able to get passengers for all the three Jumbo Jets which we have today ?

DR KARAN SINGH There has been an encouraging rise in the utilisation and occupancy of these planes When we started in May 1971 we started with a utilisation of 37 4 per cent and this has risen steadily in March, 1972 to 58 per cent, the overall occupancy is quite encouraging and we hope that this occupancy will continue to rise

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN Is it economically justifiable to have one more Jumbo Jet in the near future ? Is the Government intending to transfer that plane to Indian Airlines as is reported in the Press ?

DR KARAN SINGH When we decided to purchase Jumbos the whole project was looked upon in a composite manner When-

ever you purchase a new type of plane, you have got to have a viable fleet so that the air services can be regularly kept up. So we decided that four planes were the minimum fleet that would be needed to have a viable service, particularly across the North Atlantic which is actually a heavy density route. Three planes have been delivered already; the fourth plane is coming soon. There was a report in the Press that the fourth plane is being given to the Indian Airlines; that is not correct. However, optimum utilisation of the fleet of both the corporations is something upon which the Government is very keen. In other words if there is surplus capacity in either of the Airlines, I do not want it to go empty because that would be a national waste. Therefore, we are already utilising part of Air India's surplus capacity within the country. If more of this is necessary, we will do so in future.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Air India is one Government undertaking which has a thundering reputation for its performance all over the world. Therefore, it was disconcerting to read that of late Air India is effecting some economies on its flights because of the set-back consequent on the purchase of 747 Jumbo Jets. May I know whether Air India has suffered such an economic set-back and is effecting economies which is deleterious and detrimental to the reputation of Air India ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : As the hon. Member rightly said, Air India has built up a very good reputation. In the first 18 years of its operation from 1952 to 1971, it has unique record of having made a profit every single year. The total profits made during the 18 years are almost as much as Rs. 30 crores. However, in 1971-72 the year which has just ended and 1972-73, the year which has just begun, Air India will make a loss for the first time. There are many factors responsible. When you buy a new type of plane, naturally it is very expensive and you cannot expect immediately to get all your money back. There are various other factors also which have affected Air India's profitability. Keeping these factors in view certain economies have been introduced. I can assure the hon. Member that the economies will not be of a nature which will adversely affect Air India in the long run. But necessarily in the short run, we have had to introduce some economies in view of some adverse factors.

MR. SPEAKER : Not by reducing the hostesses.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : हवाई यात्रा की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिता के संदर्भ में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी यह सेवा उस प्रतियोगिता में कहाँ खड़ी रह सकती है—आर्थिक दृष्टि से और सेवा की दृष्टि से ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपके कम से कम यात्री यहाँ से उड़कर लन्दन या अन्य जगहों पर कब गये ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जहाँ तक प्रतियोगिता का प्रश्न है, जैसा मैंने कहा है— पिछले 18 वर्षों में एअर इण्डिया ने बड़ी कठिन परिस्थितियों में अपने आपको उज्जवल रखा और मुझे इस बात का पूरा विश्वास है—हालाँकि इन दो सालों में हमें कुछ कष्ट हो रहा है—एअर इण्डिया का स्तर अवश्य ऊंचा रहेगा ।

जहाँ तक दूसरे प्रश्न का संबंध है—यहाँ से लन्दन तक कई प्रकार के फेअर्स हैं । हवाई जहाजों के विषय में आप अखबारों में देखते होंगे कि अब तो शायद चार हजार रुपये में आदमी यहां से न्यूयार्क जा सकता है और वापस आ सकता है । इस प्रकार के फेअर्स घट रहे हैं और अधिक से अधिक लोग जायेंगे ऐसी हमारी आशा है ।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : कम से कम यात्री कितने गये हैं ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : वह तो ग्रुप फेअर्स की बात है, अलग-अलग ग्रुप के अलग-अलग फेअर्स हैं ।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : In view of the fact that we will have surplus capacity after acquiring the fourth Jumbo, I want to know whether he is connecting the flight starting from Madras with the western coast of U. S. *i.e.* California across the Pacific.

DR. KARAN SINGH : We have been studying this question of flying across the U. S. but we found it is not likely to be profitable. The competition from American

carriers is so strong that I do not think it will be worth-while for Air India to undertake it.

Proposal to reduce the Prices of Drugs for the Treatment of Heart Patients

*715. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to reduce the prices of drugs for the treatment of heart patients; and

(b) the names of the companies which have agreed to reduce the prices in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). Even though no specific proposal in this regard is presently under consideration, the prices of some of the important cardiac drugs were substantially reduced following the promulgation of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. Some of the leading firms who have thus reduced their prices are given below :

M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd.
M/s. John Wyeth.
M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
M/s. Deys Medical Stores Ltd.
M/s. Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Ltd.
M/s. German Remedies Ltd.

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : It is seen from the answer of the hon. Minister that six firms have reduced the prices of drugs. May I know the names of the other firms which have not either reduced the prices, or refused to reduce the prices ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I have mentioned five names by way of illustration. I have with me a long list of the other firms which are willing to reduce the prices of cardiac drugs.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister can supply him the list.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Steps to resolve the Disputes in the Andhra Bank Ltd. and the State Bank of India, Andhra Pradesh

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SNQ. 4. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any further steps to resolve the disputes in the Andhra Bank Ltd. and the State Bank of India in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). On the assurance of the Labour Ministry on 26.4.72 that the specific issues and points raised by A. I. B. E. A will be looked into by the Labour Ministry with a view to finding out a solution, the agitation by thh A. I. B. E. A. against the State Bank of India has been withdrawn.

2. As regards the Andhra Bank Ltd., efforts are continuing to bring about an early amicable settlement between the parties.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : The same answer was given when I raised this matter by way of a Calling Attention Notice on the 3rd of last month. Since then the employees have met the Minister of Labour several times. Yet, no settlement has been arrived at, so far as the Andhra Bank is concerned. This is the paddy harvesting season when the paddy is going to the market. The traders are not prepared to purchase because they have no money with them as the bank is not advancing money. So, almost the entire economic activity has come to a standstill. May I know what steps the Finance Ministry are taking to solve this problem of the continued strike by the employees of the Andhra Bank ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I share the concern of the hon. Member that it has taken a sufficiently long time to settle the dispute,

The Labour Minister is personally involved in the negotiations that have been going on and for the last two days he has met the representatives of the management as well as the employees. Now the negotiation has reached a very crucial stage and there is only one point on which settlement has to take place. I can only say that with the very serious efforts that the Labour Minister is personally making in this dispute there will be a settlement soon.

His second question was about the role of the Finance Ministry in the settlement of the strike. The Finance Ministry is helping the Labour Ministry to bring about a settlement. When these disputes become what they are, as in the case of the Andhra Bank, it requires time to sort it out. I could only appeal to the hon. Member, he is a Member of Parliament...

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Is there any doubt about it ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Otherwise, he will not be 'honourable'.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This is a very serious dispute. If all the representatives of the people, if hon. Members would prefer that expression, if they had used their good offices in Andhra itself where that particular Bank is located, both on the employees as well as the management, and used the good offices of the Andhra State Government also, probably this difficulty which the Labour Ministry and the Finance Ministry are facing would not have been there.

Sir, the third point which the hon. Member made is as to what is the main cause of the dispute. The main cause of the dispute is whether Bank Employees' Union, which is an all-cadre union in which both the workmen, the staff, as well as the officers are members can negotiate on behalf of officers. This is a major dispute. This dispute is being referred to the Labour Ministry for solution. The consequential disputes out of this are now at the point of discussion.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : The dispute is not a major one. As far as I know, the dispute is only a small one and that is the recognition of the right of officers joining the union. It is not a question of emoluments or salaries that is involved. It is a small thing.

Secondly, as a Member of Parliament, I have also got the responsibility. When I went there last month, after the Calling Attention notice was discussed here, I find there is an agitation from both the sides. We are receiving bunches of petitions from both the parties. This time, after the 1971 Mid-Term elections to Lok Sabha, the Members of Parliament belonging to the ruling party have got more responsibility because we are directly elected on the basis of the policies of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The people are now coming to us, to the party in power, for each and everything. He should not think that I am not going there and not doing my best to settle the matter. I am doing my best to settle the dispute.

I request the Government to settle the dispute early. Both the parties and the public are suffering. The matter should be settled in the interest of the development of the industry in Andhra and in the country as a whole. The banking industry should be properly developed.

This is a vital issue. Even after two months, they have not yet settled it. Therefore, I would request the Prime Minister also to associate the Labour Minister to settle the matter immediately, at the most before the end of this week. The people are suffering. Only then the conditions in Andhra State will be normalised. That is my request to the Government.

I want to know what steps they propose to take in the settlement of the matter. Yesterday also, the All-India Bank Employees' Association have given notice to close all the banks in the entire State of Andhra. Let the hon. Minister take the initiative and settle the matter in one or two days and satisfy the public.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The hon. Member has raised only two points. He has said that it is a small issue. I do not agree with him. It is a big issue. The question of an all-cadre union is coming up for the first time. It is a major issue and that is why there is delay in the settlement of the dispute.

Then, he has asked what is the further effort that the Finance Ministry is making to settle the matter I have already indicated that The Labour Minister till 10 30 yesterday was trying to solve the matter so that the Short Notice Question could be answered in a positive manner So the efforts are continuing

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA I understood the Minister to say that, as a result of these discussions the area of difference has been narrowed down practically to only one point of difference now May I know from him whether it is a fact that this point of difference which is holding up the whole agreement arises out of the fact that the Labour Minister has recommended that, pending his arbitration to which both parties have agreed, pending his arbitration, for which there is no time limit as to when he will give his decision, the Andhra Bank employees' union will not sponsor the cases relating to any officers of the Bank while the management according to his recommendation will be free after the 30th June to discuss matters relating to officers with any union or any organisation which the management may choose, and if that is so, why is it not possible to iron out this matter simply by the Labour Minister agreeing that this arbitration decision also will be forthcoming by the 30th June, so that both the parties are put on an equal footing instead of favouring one against the other ?

SHRI K R GANESH The hon Member is correct when he says that the area of dispute has been narrowed down to one particular question which the hon Member has stated

In reply to his second question, whether the Labour Minister would be able to iron out this difference, I would suggest that it will not be possible for the Labour Minister to, probably, give his decision on the major question of all cadre union by 30th June Since out of all these discussions the area of disagreement has been narrowed down to one specific issue, I hope the Labour Minister, with his dynamism and with his care for the welfare of the workers, would be able to persuade the management to come to some sort of an agreement on this particular question also

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA He says that the Labour Minister may not be able to give his decision by 30th June In that case, the management also should not be permitted after the 30th June to deal with any union they like Let both the parties be treated equally It does not matter whether the decision comes before or after the 30th June But why should the two be put on separate footings ?

SHRI K R GANESH I have expressed the hope that the Labour Minister, with his dynamism, will be able to iron out the difference

SHRI B S MURTHY It is more than 60 days since the strike began After all, by the Minister's own statement, there is only one issue Pending the decision on this issue from arbitration, are there no possibilities of bringing the management and the employees together to run the banks ?

SHRI K R GANESH The strike has been on There has to be a formula to call off the strike That is exactly what is being done—negotiations are going on

SHRI S M BANERJEE *rose*—

MR SPEAKER Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu—Call-attention

SHRI S M BANERJEE I should be allowed to ask a question at least, Sir Call-attention on that was not allowed

MR SPEAKER No, please There are two today

SHRI S M BANERJEE People have to behave like Mr Kachwai.

MR SPEAKER It is not proper for you to say that (*Interruption*)

आप जैसे माननीय सदस्य ऐसी बात करें तो दु ख होता है ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी मुझे भी दुःख मालूम होता है कि शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन पर केवल तीन क्वेश्चन हुए हैं ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Only three Short Notice Questions in two months !

MR. SPEAKER : This is not Speaker's choice. I can pass it on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We can have a meeting on this later on.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bill on Tax Treaties with Foreign Countries

*701. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a Bill in Parliament during the current session to enter into tax treaties with foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir, Provision already exists in section 90 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 empowering the Central Government to enter into tax treaties with foreign countries for the avoidance or relief of double taxation of income.

(b) Does not arise.

बरौनी उर्वरक कारखाने का निर्माण कार्य

*708. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरौनी उर्वरक कारखाने का निर्माण कार्य बन्द पड़ा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या उपाय किए गये हैं अथवा करने का विचार है ?

विधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Instructions issued by Air India to charge Fares according to New Fare Structure

*712. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India has issued instructions to all its offices to charge fares according to new fare agreement among the Members of International Air Transport Association; and

(b) if so, the reasons for charging new fares when all the concerned Governments have not approved new fare structure ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The new fares which are being applied by Air India from 1st April, 1972 were unanimously agreed to by all International Air Transport Association (IATA) carriers at their Traffic Conferences and were intended to be applied from April 1, 1972. The Government of India has approved of these fares as they were not considered to be unfavourable.

(ii) IATA had sent cables to all member-airlines requesting that although approval of certain governments might be delayed, the new fares should be brought into effect from April, 1, 1972.

As anticipated by IATA, several governments have already, during April 1972 itself, approved the new fares with the result that the fares between India on the one hand and the Far East, Australia, North & South America on other have already come into effect and are binding on all IATA carriers.

कोटा तथा झालावाड़ में अफीम का उत्पादन

*713 **श्री ओकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कोटा तथा झालावाड क्षेत्रो म 1970-71 और 1971-72 के वर्षो मे कितनी अफीम की उपज हुई, और

(ख) अफीम का उत्पादन बढाने के लिए किसानो को क्या सुविधाएँ देने की योजना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय मे राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) वर्ष 1970-71 मे कोटा तथा झालावाड जिलो मे उत्पादित अफीम की मात्रा निम्नानुसार है

जिला	90 डिग्री घनत्व पर उत्पादित अफीम की मात्रा
कोटा	81,254 किलोग्राम
झालावाड	1,17,077 किलोग्राम

वर्ष 1971-72 के लिए उत्पादन के पूरे आँकडे अभी उपलब्ध नही है, क्योकि कुछ अगहो पर अफीम तोलने का कार्य अभी भी चल रहा है। वर्ष 1971-72 के उत्पादन के अनुमान निम्नानुसार है :

कोटा	77,592 किलोग्राम
झालावाड	137,506 किलोग्राम

(ख) अफीम के उत्पादन को बढाने के तरीको के सबध मे पोस्त के काश्तकारो को नि.शुल्क तकनीकी सलाह दी जाती है। इस विषय पर उनको मुफ्त साहित्य भी बाँटा जा रहा है और कीटनाशको एव उर्वरको के प्रयोग मे किसानो को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए प्रदर्शनो का आयोजन किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, पोस्त के काश्तकारो को देय अफीम की कीमतें उर्ध्वगामी सभजनशील क्रम (एमेडिंग स्लाईडिंग स्केल) से निर्धारित की जाती है जो काश्तकार द्वारा प्रति हेक्टेयर दी जाने वाली उपज पर निर्भर करता है। इस प्रकार, प्रति हैक्टेयर अधिक उपज देने वाले काश्तकार को अधिक कीमत दी जाती है।

उपरोक्त विषयक सिद्धान्तो को बनाने के निमित्त अगस्त, 1971 म आयोजित विभागीय अधिकारियो के पिछले वार्षिक सम्मेलन मे किए गए निर्णयो के अनुसार, उन काश्तकारो की सहायता म कुछ स्थानो पर स्थानीय प्रयोगात्मक फार्म खोले जा रहे है जो अफीम की अधिक अच्छी उपज, अथवा बेहतर मारफीन अन्तर्वस्तु देते है। इन प्रयोगो मे प्राप्त हुए परिणामो को, पोस्त के अन्य काश्तकारो का मार्ग-दर्शन करने के लिए उपयोग म लाया जाएगा। राजस्थान म, अफीम की और अधिक उपज प्राप्त करने के प्रश्न पर उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय के प्रयोगात्मक फार्म मे अनुसधान किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, अफीम उत्पादन तथा उसकी मारफीन अन्तर्वस्तु मे वृद्धि करने के और तरीको का पता लगाने की दृष्टि से राष्ट्रीय वानस्पतिक उद्यान, लखनऊ, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद्, नई दिल्ली जैसे विभिन्न सरकारी सस्थानो द्वारा विभिन्न दीर्घकालिक अनुसधान योजनाएँ भी हाथ मे ली गई है। इन योजनाओ के परिणाम भी, काश्तकारो को दी जाने वाली हिदायतो के आधार बनेंगे।

Production of Ground-to-Air Missiles

*716 SHRI S N MISRA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken up the production of ground-to-air missiles within the country,

(b) whether collaboration with some friendly countries has been sought in the matter, and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) No, Sir,

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Amendment to the Companies Act to regulate Merger of Companies

*717. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to amend the Companies Act, 1956 to assume more to merger of Companies and take over bids; and

(b) whether Government have taken any action to prevent the larger Companies from taking over other companies in the meantime ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) The question whether take over bids should be subject to regulation is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Section 394 of the Companies Act, 1956 requires sanction of the Court to proposals for amalagamation of companies irrespective of size and the scale of operations. Notice is given by the Court to the Central Government as required under Section 394A of the Act. In all cases where notices have been received by the Central Government, the proposals have been examined, and the Central Government has placed before the Court wherever necessary information available with it having a bearing on the applications, and has made appropriate representations to court in regard to the interest of the shareholders where it is felt that the proposed ratio of exchange of shares of the companies involved in the amalgamation is unfair.

Under Section 23(2) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, it is necessary for amalgamating companies falling within the purview of Section 20 of that Act to obtain the approval of the Central Government before obtaining sanction of the Court for effecting the amalgamation. The Central Government in disposing of such applications under this section takes into consideration the matters enumerated in Section 28 of the Act and satisfies itself before granting approval that the amalgamation is in the public interest. Applications which do not satisfy these tests are rejected.

Proposal to curb Rising Prices of Petrol and Kerosene

*718. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to reduce the rising prices of petrol and kerosene; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). The Government lays down selling prices of petroleum products, from time to time, after getting all matters partaining thereto examined by price enquiry committees specially set up for the purpose. The last Oil Pricing Committee's report resulted in a revised pricing basis being established with effect from 1 6.70. The question of revising/reducing prices will arise only when the next pricing committee is set up. There is thus no proposal at this stage to reduce prices.

Negotiation with Foreign Firms for Off-shore Drilling in India

*719. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been negotiating with foreign firms to secure more foreign help for off-shore drilling;

(b) if so, the nature of negotiations held; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Security System for advancing Loan by Banks

*720 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the security system for advancing loan by Banks has become a big hurdle in the way of the unemployed youth getting loans,

(b) whether the Banks can relax the security system upto rupees one lakh for small scale projects to be started by the educated unemployed youth and

(c) the number of the educated unemployed youth within age group of 35 who have been benefitted by bank loans during 1969-70 and 1970-71 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) No, Sir

(b) In the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India in March, 1971, on special credit schemes benefiting *inter alia* the unemployed youth, banks were advised that an applicant for loan under those schemes should not be denied credit merely for want of a third party guarantee when the quality of the application is otherwise satisfactory For assessing a loan proposal banks now lay greater emphasis on such aspects as the purpose of the loan, the techno-economic feasibility of the project and the character and the integrity of the borrower than on the nature and the extent of security However wherever it is available or found necessary, security is accepted It will not be desirable to eliminate it altogether even in respect of borrowers upto one lakh

(c) Data regarding advances by public sector banks are not maintained according to the age of the borrowers However, advances made by public sector banks to the self-employed, including educated unemployed and experienced craftsmen who have been given advances for setting up small scale units are given below

Advances of Public Sector Banks as at the end of June, 1971

Category	No of units/ accounts	Amount outstanding (Rs in lakhs)
1 Self-employed	41,657	858 00
2 Technical entrepreneurs for setting up of small scale industries	4,555	754 51

Travelling Allowance drawn by the Managing Director, Personnel Officer and Chief Marketing Officer of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd , for Foreign Tours

5068 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the amount of travelling allowance drawn by the Managing Director, Personnel Officer and Chief Marketing Officer of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd for the foreign tours during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R GOKHALE) The Chairman and Managing Director went on foreign tour during 1970-71 only for which he drew a travelling allowance of Rs 3406 The other officers mentioned did not go on foreign tours during these years

Arrears of Income tax against top Individuals

5069 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the names of the first thirty parties

against whom the maximum amount of Income-tax is outstanding at present in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal and Madras;

(b) the amount of Income-tax due in each case;

(c) the steps taken by Government to recover the same and the result thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in the future in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (d). The requisite information in respect of the charges of the Commissioners of Income-tax concerned as on 31-3-1972 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Executive/Technical Personnel Working in Corporate Sector

5070. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Executive/Technical Officers who were in receipt of a salary of Rs. 2000/- p. m. and above working in the corporate sector, both public and private sector separately, as on 1st January, 1972;

(b) the number of Officers who were Indians and foreigners, separately; and

(c) whether a statement would be laid on the Table of the House showing the break-up of their number according to salary ranges of between Rs. 2000 and Rs. 3000, Rs. 3000 and Rs. 4000, Rs. 4000 and Rs. 5000 per mensem and also above Rs. 5000 p. m. separately for Indian and foreigners as on the 1st January, 1970, 1st January, 1971 and 1st January, 1972 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). According to available information, there were 1456 foreigners employed in private sector companies, who were drawing more than Rs. 2000 p. m. as on 1-1-1971. As regards Indians employed in the foreign private sector companies, the corresponding number was 9209. Similar information with regard to Indians employed in Indian private sector companies is not compiled, as it is not considered significant from the point of view of watching progress of Indianisation of executive and technical personnel. The Central Government Undertakings employed about 1'00 Indian persons on a salary of more than Rs. 2000/- p. m. as in July, 1971. The information regarding the number of such foreign personnel employed by the Central Government enterprises is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The available information is given in the statement attached, and the information in respect of foreign personnel employed in the Central Government Undertakings is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

	Salary range	No of Indians*		No. of foreigners†	
		As on 1-1-70	As on 1-1-71	As on 1-1-70	As on 1-1-71
A. Private Sector	Rs. 2001-3000	4907	5179	208	133
	Rs. 3001-5000	2931	3107	507	359
	Above Rs. 5000	766	923	1112	964
	Total :	8604	9209	1827	1456

**Note* 1 : The figures regarding Indians represent only those employed in foreign companies and the information regarding Indians employed in Indian Companies is not available.

†*Note* 2 : The above figures regarding foreigners employed include Foreign short-term technicians.

			No of Indians
			As in July 1971
B	Central Govt Industrial and Commercial Undertakings	Rs 2001 to 5000	1385‡
		Rs 5001 to 8000	115‡
		Above Rs 8000	—
		Total	1500‡

‡*Note* These are estimated figures

Workers of Air Force Establishment at Amla (M. P.) declared Surplus

5071 SHRI MARTAND SINGH Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Air Force Authorities at Amla (Madhya Pradesh) have declared 115 workers as surplus,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether all these employees are permanent having rendered more than 10 years service, and

(d) the steps taken to provide them with alternative employment ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir 115 employees were declared surplus consequent on reduction in the establishment

(c) Out of these employees 82 are permanent and 33 quasi-permanent They have rendered more than 10 years of service

(d) It has been decided that the surplus personnel will be retained on supernumerary strength until they are provided with alternative appointments 45 employees have since been given alternative appointments Efforts are continuing for the absorption of the remainder

Filling up of Posts in Central Ordnance Depot, Shakurbasti

5072 SHRI K SURYANARAYANA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of vacancies in the grade of Ordnance Officer (Civil/Store/SPO) at present existing in the Ordnance Depot, Shakurbasti,

(b) the mode of appointment to these posts—departmental and direct, and

(c) whether in case of departmental promotions, seniority is taken into account Depot-wise or it is done on an all India basis ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) There is one vacancy of Ordnance Officer Civilian (Stores) at the Ordnance Depot, Shakurbasti

(b) and (c) Appointments to the grade of Ordnance Officer Civilian (Stores) is made entirely by departmental promotion from amongst the category of Civilian Storekeepers Grade I with three years regular service in the grade failing which from Civilian Storekeepers Grade I having a total of five years service in Grade I and the lower Grade II taken together The seniority of Civilian Storekeepers is maintained on an All India basis and not Depot wise

Proposal to constitute a Committee to suggest ways for development of Tourist Industry

5073 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to constitute a Committee to suggest ways for the development of tourist industry in the country, and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b) There is already a Tourist

Development Council consisting of concerned Ministers from different States and also officials and non-officials. The Council is meant for giving constructive suggestions for the promotion of tourism.

Investigations into the Cases of Tax Evasion by some of the Colliery Companies in West Bengal

5074. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the investigations into the cases of tax evasion by some of the Colliery Companies in West Bengal have since been completed by Government; and

(b) if so, the names of the Companies and extent of tax evasion in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Out of five cases of Colliery Companies in West Bengal against whom there were allegations of tax evasion, investigations in respect of three cases have since been completed.

(b) Name of the Company	Extent of Tax Evasion
M/s Selected Kajora Jambad Colliery.	Rs. 9,714/—
M/s Bengali Colliery	About Rs. 6 lakhs concealment, but additions are disputed in appeal.
M/s East Chaptoria Coal Co. P. Ltd.	Rs. 15,000/— (concealment).
M/s Selected Dalurbandh Co. P. Ltd.	Reopened assessments have been stayed by High Court's orders. Concealment will be known only after completion of assessments.
M/s Coal Products Pvt. Ltd.	Investigations are in progress.

Joint Stock Companies in Kerala

5075. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Joint Stock Companies functioning in the State of Kerala (District-wise) at the end of the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) the amount of paid-up capital of the Joint Stock Companies at the end of these years;

(c) the name of Joint Stock Companies newly floated in Kerala (District-wise and year-wise) from 1969-70 to 1971-72; and

(d) the amount of authorised capital of these Companies during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). The number of companies at work and their paid-up capital as at the close of the year 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 (as on 31-12-1971) in the State of Kerala were as under :

At the close of	No. of Companies	Paid-up Capital (Rs. Crores)
1969-70	1012	79·8
1970-71	1046	85·3
1971-72 (as on 31-12-71)	1086	88·6

The district-wise number of Companies at work at the close of these years is given in the Statement. I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—1946/72.]

(c) and (d). The names of the companies registered in the State of Kerala during the three years namely 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 (upto 31-12-71) along with the amount of their authorised capital district-wise are given in the Statement—II

laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—1946/72]

Promotions in Central Ordnance Depot, Shakurbasti

5077. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of CSKs Grade I in Central Ordnance Depot, Shakurbasti, who have put in more than 25 years of service and the number out of them who have passed the senior training courses in preservation of store and timber, and

(b) the reasons for not considering them for promotion to the post of Ordnance Officer (Civilian) ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Of the 8 Civilian Storekeepers Grade I of the COD Shakurbasti who have completed more than 25 years service, 2 have passed the senior training course in stores preservation and one of the two timber course also.

(b) Under the existing Recruitment Rules, it is necessary for a Civilian Storekeeper Grade I to have three years service in the grade or a total of five years in Grades I and II combined, for promotion to the grade of Ordnance Officer (Civ) Only one of these 8 officers has this requisite service, but he has refused promotion. The remaining 7 are at present ineligible for promotion.

Jumbo Jet Service From Dum Dum Airport

5078. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dum Dum Airport was renovated for handling Jumbo jets,

(b) whether no Indian Jumbo jet service has yet been started from this airport nor Jumbo service of any foreign company has been permitted to operate through Calcutta; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and when the Indian Jumbo jets will start operating from Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Air-India has not yet introduced Boeing 747 (Jumbo Jets) on its eastern routes As such, Calcutta is not at present served by Air-India's Jumbo Jets There has so far been no request from any foreign airlines for operation of Jumbo Jets through Calcutta

(c) With limited Boeing 747 aircraft in its fleet, Air-India is at present concentrating the operation of its high capacity Jumbo Jets on the high density traffic route to London/New York

Air Services Suspended From Calcutta by Foreign Air Companies

5079 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a good number of foreign air companies, operating through Calcutta, have suspended their services from Calcutta and their planes have stopped touching Calcutta,

(b) if so, their number, names and reasons,

(c) whether the Japan Airlines has also applied for shifting its office from Calcutta and if so, the reasons therefor, and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the foreign companies which had shifted their offices from Calcutta are once again encouraged to open their office and services in Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) Presently eight foreign airlines viz Aeroflot, Union of Burma Airways, Japan Airlines, Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation, Scandinavian Airlines

System, Thai Airways, British Overseas Airways Corporation and Bangladesh Bimau are operating 63 flights to/from Calcutta every week, apart from the large number of services operated to/from Calcutta by Indian Airlines and Air India. During the last 12 months two foreign airlines viz. Qantas Empire Airways and Pan American Airways suspended scheduled services to Calcutta of their own accord.

(c) Japan Airlines operate a once-weekly scheduled service through Calcutta. However, they have indicated their intention to operate to Bombay in lieu of Calcutta effective 1st July 1972, again based on their own commercial judgement.

(d) A new international terminal building has been constructed at Calcutta and the Government are anxious that the importance of the airport should not be diminished in any way.

Petroleum Graduates thrown on the Road

5080. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the report appearing in the 'Blitz' dated the 15th April, 1972 under the caption 'Petroleum Graduates Thrown on the Road'; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps have already been taken by the ONGC to absorb all the available Petroleum Technology Graduates who passed out of I. S. M., Dhanbad in 1971, either against suitable posts in the Commission, or for training in the Commission as apprentices with a view to their possible future absorption in the Commission.

Surplus Pilots and Engineers

5081. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pilots and Engineers, including Ground Engineers, separately who are surplus with the Indian Air Force and are unable to get regular flights due to shortage of aircrafts; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to fully utilise the idle capacity of the Pilots and Engineers ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) There are no surplus Pilots or Engineers with the Indian Air Force.

(b) Does not arise.

Air Services between India and Soviet Union

5082. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Soviet Union are negotiating to develop air services between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Inter-governmental air talks between the delegations of the Government of India and the Ministry of Civil Aviation of the U.S.S.R. were held in New Delhi from 20th to 26th April 1972.

(a) The two delegations reviewed the aspects of further co-operation between the national carriers of the two countries — Air India and Aeroflot. It was re-affirmed that the operations of the two airlines shall be subject to the principle of equal distribution of traffic and revenues on the USSR-India route.

Strike Notice by Indian Airlines Employees' Union

5083. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Employees' Union has served a 15 days' strike notice on Government,

(b) whether the Management is partially violating the agreement arrived at in January last, and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to meet the threatened strike and redress the grievances of employees of Indian Airlines ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) to (c). On 19 4 1972, the Air Corporations Employees' Union served a notice of strike with effect from 5 5 1972 alleging that the management of Indian Airlines had not implemented the settlement dated 10 1 1972 The dispute was whether certain categories of employees were covered by the agreement or not. It has since been resolved after discussion between the management, and the union and the strike notice was withdrawn on 27 4.1972

Upgrading the Post of Chief of Army Staff

5084. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of upgrading the post of the Chief Army Staff to the rank of Field Marshal or five-star General has been under consideration;

(b) if so, the factors weighing for such consideration; and

(c) the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Proposal for Appointment of a Joint Chief of Defence Staff for Co-ordinating Three Wings of Armed Forces

5085 DR SARADISH ROY
SHRI N K SANGHI

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to appoint a Joint Chief of Defence Staff to co-ordinate the plans and operations of the three Wings of the Armed Forces, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Training of Petroleum Engineers of O N G C. Abroad

5086. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Petroleum Engineers of O N G.C. are sent for training only to Soviet Union or other countries also, and

(b) if they are also sent to other countries, the names of such countries ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R GOKHALE) : (a) Petroleum Engineers of ONGC are sent for training also to countries other than USSR.

(b) Iran, France, Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, West Germany, Netherlands, Romania, U.K , U S.A , Canada and Japan are the countries to which ONGC had sent its engineers for training in the past.

Interest charged on Fund provided under Concessional Finance to Backward Areas of Madhya Pradesh

5087. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: SHRI R. V. BADE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of concessional finance which has been extended to the backward Districts of Madhya Pradesh by the Industrial Development Bank of India;

(b) whether the interest rate which is being charged by the Industrial Development Bank of India is 2 per cent above the bank rate with a minimum of 7 per cent and with a penalty of half per cent for defaults: and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Upto the 31st March, 1971, the Industrial Development Bank of India has sanctioned refinance assistance of Rs. 5·22 lakhs to Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation which, in turn, has sanctioned loans to 11 industrial units located in the districts of Madhya Pradesh notified as comparatively industrially less developed.

(b) and (c). The concessional rate of interest charged by the Industrial Development Bank of India, where applicable, is 7% per annum while its normal rate of lending is 8½% per annum, the bank rate being 6% per annum.

An additional rate of interest of ½% is charged by the Industrial Development Bank of India in case of default in the payment of interest or principal. This interest is charged only for the period of default and on the merits of each case.

योजना कार्यक्रमों की क्रियान्विति के लिये विदेशी सहायता

5088. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिना विदेशी सहायता के योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है; और

(ग) इसको अन्तिम रूप कब तक दे दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). विदेशी सहायता पर उत्तरोत्तर कम निर्भर रहना, भारत की विकास योजना का एक मुख्य उद्देश्य रहा है। आत्मनिर्भर बनने के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए किये जाने वाले उपायों की गति और तेज की जा रही है। हमने दिसम्बर 1971 से रियायती खाद्य आयात पहले ही बन्द कर दिये है और हमे, सावधि कार्यक्रम तैयार करके इस प्रक्रिया को अन्य क्षेत्रों मे भी अपनाना पढेगा। योजना आयोग और मंत्रालय, उत्तरोत्तर आत्मनिर्भर बनने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय कर रहे है और इन उपायो का स्वरूप ऐसा है कि उन्हें लगातार करते रहने की जरूरत है।

Retention of Pre-Tax Profits for Investment in Employment Oriented Projects

5089. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BIST : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has demanded in its annual meeting held in Delhi last month that the industry should be allowed to retain its pre-tax profits on the analogy of Sweden for investment in the employment oriented and other projects of national priority; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No, Sir. The Government

has not officially received intimation of any such demand.

(b) The question does not arise.

Setting up of Plan Investment Board

5090. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish a plan Investment Board to expedite clearance of projects included in the Central Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). It has been decided to constitute a Public Investment Board as a forum for consideration of public sector investment proposals.

This Board is expected to meet periodically and to consider proposals relating to investment decisions in respect of public sector projects. It is expected that with the formation of this Board there would be a reduction in the time taken in scrutiny of project proposals and in investment decisions. It will also provide a fixed and identifiable forum for such purposes.

Demonetisation of Currency

5091. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has taken any decision to demonetise high value currency to liquidate the evil of black-money; and

(b) if not, what other steps Government propose to end black-money ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government have taken a number of steps in the past both administrative and legislative. The problem is constantly engaging the attention of the Government. The recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee are now under examination. Some of the recommendations have already been incorporated in the Finance Bill 1972.

Terms of Reference of Pipelines Inquiry Commission

5092. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation and two of its foreign contractors in the pipelines projects in Eastern India, Bechal and Snam appealed to the Pipeline Inquiry Commission on the 1st April, 1972 not to take any cognizance of the sixty-sixth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). On 21-3-1972 an application was moved on behalf of the National Committee for Assisting pipelines Inquiry and Shri Arun Roy Choudhury praying inter-alia for the Commission's ruling as to whether the matters raised in their application were covered under the terms of reference of the Commission.

During the course of arguments before the Commission on 1-4-1972, on the above application, the learned Counsel for IOC, Bechtels and Shams urged that it was not within the competence of the Commission to give advice to the Government as to what matters should be included in its terms of reference. The learned Counsel for Bechtels and Shams also urged that the Commission should look exclusively to its terms of reference for deciding what matters fell within the purview of its inquiry. The Ministry's stand was that the Commission's terms of reference were wide enough to cover all the recommendations of the Committee on Public Undertakings and that many of the matters enumerated in the application of Shri Arun Roy Chaudhury were beyond the recommendations of the Committee on Public Undertakings as contained in its Sixty-sixth Report and were not

covered by the terms of reference of the Commission.

Overdrafts by States on the Reserve Bank of India

5093. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any State Government has protested against the new scheme introduced by the Central Government in regard to overdrafts from the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the nature of the protest made and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) The reference presumably is to the decision taken by Government that States will not be permitted to regard overdrafts on the Reserve Bank of India as a kind of budgetary resource. It may be mentioned in this connection that the State plan outlays for the current year have been fixed after detailed consultations with the State Governments and on a fully financed basis All future operations would therefore, have to be on a self-financing basis and a balance would have to be maintained between the flow of resources and expenditure. Under the procedure which has been worked out in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Reserve Bank and which has come into effect from the 1st May 1972, in case any State Government has an overdraft continuously for seven days, the Reserve Bank would automatically suspend payments which will be resumed only when the overdraft disappears. The State Governments had throughout been kept informed of the views of the Governments of India in this regard. Although some State Governments have recently sent a number of suggestions regarding various aspects of the procedure, no State has protested against the decision to stop the uncurtailed use of overdrafts as a budgetary resource.

Impact of clash with Pakistan on India's Resources for Fourth Plan

5094. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total impact of the recent clash with Pakistan on the resources position of the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : The recent hostilities with Pakistan imposed considerable strain on the resources position. However, to ensure fulfilment of the Plan outlays special efforts were made to raise additional resources through taxation, larger market borrowings and small savings and speedier collection taxes. The Budget for 1972-73 provides for a substantial increase in Plan outlay. It will continue to be the endeavour of the Government to keep up the momentum of planned development despite the additional burdens imposed by the recent clash with Pakistan.

Loan Advanced to Tatas, Birlas, Sahu Jain and Dalmia

5095. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total ammount of loans advanced or given to Tatas, Birlas, Sahu Jain and Dalmia separately during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(b) the purpose of loans advanced to them.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House showing the total amount of loans sanctioned and disbursed together with the purpose thereof during the financial years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 to industrial concerns comprised in Appendix II to the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee as belonging to the industrial houses of Tata, Birla, Sahu Jain and Dalmia, by the all-India public sector financial institutions, namely, the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and

the Life Insurance Corporation of India [*Placed in Library*, *See* No LT-1947/72] The Unit Trust of India does not grant loans

Extension Granted to Chief of Army Staff

5096 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA
SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the considerations behind Government's decision to depart from the normal Army Service Retirement Rules in the case of General Manekshaw, by issue of a Presidential Order extending his terms of office only one day prior to the date of his due retirement, and

(b) whether similar extensions are proposed to be ordered in the cases of the Chiefs of Air and Naval Staff ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) General Manekshaw was reaching the age of superannuation on 3-4-1972 Having regard to the prevailing situation, it was decided by Government in accordance with the relevant rules in this regard, to continue him, in public interest as Chief of Army Staff

(b) The present tenures of the Air Chief and Naval Chief expire on 15-7-1972 and 1-3-1973 respectively As such the question regarding continuance of these Chiefs beyond the date of their normal retirement does not arise for the time being

Production of Fertilisers

5097 SHRI MOHAN SWARUP Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether any targets have been fixed for production of fertilizers for the next year; and

(b) the targets for indigenous production of fertilisers and the quantity to be imported ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R GOKHALE) (a) Yes Sir

(b) According to present indications it is expected that indigenous production of fertilizers in the year 1973 74 will be of the order of 17 80 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 4 58 lakh tonnes of P S The gap between indigenous production and domestic requirements of fertilizers will be met by imports The season-wise requirements of imports are assessed well in advance of the season taking into account factors like domestic production consumption trends

Amendment of the Reserve Bank of India Act

5098 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of government to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act to make possible the grant of small Loans on personal security to landless persons for poultry farming and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the proposed amendment will be considered along with other amendments likely to emerge after study of the recommendations of the Report of the Banking Commission The proposed amendment, when carried out, would enable the Reserve Bank of India to provide concessional finance for animal husbandry and allied activities (including poultry farming) even when such activities are carried on separately or independently

Even now the banks are not debarred from providing loans to landless persons for these activities out of their own resources provided the sanctioned schemes are found technically feasible and economically viable They cannot get refinance from the Reserve Bank on concessional terms in respect of such loans.

Help to Doctors by Nationalised Banks

5099. SHRI R V. BADE : Will be Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for providing help to young Doctors by nationalised banks to enable them to open private clinics; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b). Public sector banks have formulated special credit schemes for hitherto neglected sectors including self employed persons and professionals. Doctors are covered under the category of professionals and as such can avail of credit facilities from the banks. Apart from the above, some of the public sector banks have also formulated specific schemes for giving credit to doctors/dentists to purchase equipment for their clinics and/or nursing homes. Under these schemes, a collateral security is obtained from them, wherever available, and the borrowers are asked to assign a life policy of appropriate amount in favour of the banks. Assets required out of the loan may also be required to be hypothicated to the bank.

Installation of Cyclone Detecting Radars and Telecommunication Facilities in Cyclone Prone Areas

5101. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government so far in installing cyclone detecting radars and telecommunication facilities in the cyclone prone areas; and

(b) the places where radars and telecommunication facilities have been installed so far ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b). Out of the eight cyclone warning radars which are proposed to be installed in the cyclone-prone areas, one radar has been installed at Visakhapatnam. Orders have been placed with firms in Japan and the U. K. for supply of three radars for installation at Madras, Calcutta and Paradeep. These are expected to be commissioned by the end of 1972. Orders for the remaining four radars have been placed with Messrs. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore.

Telecommunication facilities have been provided for the Visakhapatnam radar and similar facilities will be provided at other stations after the radars are installed.

Appointment of Local People in Central Undertakings in Orissa

5102. SHRI KUMAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint from the Government of Orissa regarding inadequate appointment of local people in the Government of India undertakings located in the State of Orissa ; and

(b) the percentage of local people appointed in the above Establishments during the year 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) According to information available, this Government have not received any such complaint from the Government of Orissa with regard to the Central Government industrial undertakings located in Orissa.

(b) Government do not maintain information regarding employment in the Central Government undertakings or offices on the basis of place of birth.

Settlement of Financial Demands of Workers of Public Sector Undertakings

5103. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued instruction to the Public Sector Undertakings

for not negotiating and settling wage revision and other demands of financial nature so long as the Emergency is not withdrawn ;

(b) if so, whether Public sector undertakings are prevented from entering into settlements on workers' demands as at present; and

(c) if not, whether Government will in from Oil and Natural Gas commission accordingly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHKI K R. GANESH) : (a) Presumably, the honourable Member is referring to the orders issued by Government in October 1971 following the critical situation caused by the large influx of refugees from Bangla Desh. These orders prohibit any general increase of wages or infringe benefits in the Public Enterprises and in institutions where Government have a majority control, *without* prior consultation with the Central Government.

(b) Public Undertakings are required to consult Government before entering into agreements involving any general increase in wages or infringe benefits.

(c) Does not arise.

M/S. O. C M. LTD, Amritsar

5104. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finally agreed to the terms on which the foreign share-holding in M/S. O. C. M. Ltd., Amritsar was proposed to be transferred to Indian hands;

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange which will be involved ;

(c) whether the Punjab Government have expressed their desire to purchase shares of O. C. M. Ltd. so as to prevent controlling interest passing into the hands of an Indian monopoly group; and

(d) if so, the Central Government's reaction to the suggestion ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The terms proposed originally for sale of foreign shareholdings in M/S O. C. M. Ltd. were as follows :—

(i) Price Rs. 432 per share.

(ii) Shree Digvijay Woollen Millls, M/s. Ram Kumar Kejriwal & Co., Eastern General Industries Ltd. , Indra Investors Private Ltd , Prasad Agents Private Ltd. together with Mehras and Dalals were to purchase the entire 25000 shares.

(iii) 30% of the total sale price of Rs. 108 Lakhs was payable at the time of transfer of shares, and the balance of 70% was to be paid within 12 months from the date of the first payment.

The transaction has finally been approved on following terms which, as would be seen, are different from those originally proposed by the concerned parties to the transaction:—

(i) Rs. 245/- sale price per share

(ii) 40% of the total shares may be offered to Mehras. These shares shall not be transferred by the buyers for a period of five years without Government approval. Sale proceeds amounting to Rs. 24·50 Lakhs, after payment of taxes, may be repatriated in two equal instalments, The first instalment may be remitted after all formalities are over and the second may be remitted in December, 1972.

(iii) 11% of the shares should be offered to the UTI/LIC and the balance of 49% together with such number of shares as are not taken up by the UTI/LIC should be offered to the public through a member of a recognized Stock Exchange. For this purpose, the Co. should convert itself into a public limited company and seek enlistment with a recognised stock exchange. No shares shall be allotted to any larger industrial house or persons connected therewith. The sale proceeds, which would work out

to Rs. 36·75 lakhs may be repatriated, after payment of taxes due, in two equal instalments in 1973 and 1974 respectively. This is on the assumption that the shares are sold in 1972. If this is delayed the repatriation would be correspondingly staggered.

(c) No such request has been received in the Ministry of Finance.

(d) The question does not arise.

Survey for Industrial Potential and Infrastructural Facilities in States by Industrial Development Bank of India

5105. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has undertaken survey in States and Union Territories to identify their industrial potential and their infrastructural facilites;

(b) whether the survey has been completed in any States and Union Territories; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Surveys have so far been undertaken in Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Orissa, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh. The survey teams for all these States/Union Territories except Pondicherry have submitted their reports.

The project ideas emanating from these surveys are discussed with State Government. The other steps in the process relate to the identification and search of entrepreneurs, preparation of detailed project reports and actual implementation of such projects with the technical and financial assistance of financial institutions. The Industrial Development Bank of India have also appointed consultants to prepare feasibility studies for seven projects in Assam and one each in Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura. With a view to have a coordinated approach and far keeping a coutinuous watch on the promotion and implementation of the projects, a move has been made by the Industrial Development Bank of India to bring together State level institutions like the State Financial Corporation the State Industrial Development Corporation/State Industrial Investment Corporation, the lead banks in the State, State Government Industries Department and the all-India term-lending institutions, namely, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation under its leadership to form inter-institutional group. Such groups have already been set up in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Bihar and West Bengal. Similar groups will be set up in other States in due course. To facilitate the above work, further, the Industrial Development Bank of India proposes to set up a jointly sponsored and financed Technical Consultancy Service Centres. One such Centre has already been set up in Kerala and after some experience such Centres would be set up in other States.

Diversification of Production at Avadi Vehicles Factory

5106. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Heavy Vehicles Factory in Avadi has diversified its production with a view to achieve self-sufficiency in armoured vehicles; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi is currently producing Vijayanta Gun Tanks and Armoured Recovery Vehicles only. The Factory has also on its programme production of 130 mm Self-Propelled Gun for which a prototype has

been produced and its design is being finalised A prototype of Armoured Personnel Carrier is also being built

पाकिस्तान द्वारा अणु बम का निर्माण

5107 **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पाकिस्तान ने चीन की सहायता से अणु बम का निर्माण शुरू कर दिया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे मे सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) (क) जी नही ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Permission for Raising of Capital by Companies

5108 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently accorded sanction to certain Companies to raise their capital; and

(b) if so, the names of those Companies and the amount of increase allowed to each Company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). A Statement giving the names of companies permitted to raise capital during the first four months of the Current Calendar Year 1972, under the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947, is placed on the table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—1948/72]

बम्बई के निकट एक नाव से चोरी छिपे लाये गये माल का पकड़ा जाना

5109 **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** :
श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :

क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या अप्रैल, 1972 मे बम्बई मे तस्करी की नावो मे 50 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का सोना एवं अन्य कीमती वस्तुएं तस्करो से बरामद की गई थी,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सबध मे कितने व्यक्तियो को गिरफ्तार किया गया था और सक्षेप मे मामले का ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) इस सबंध मे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) से (ग) . 7 अप्रैल, 1972 की रात्रि को बम्बई की सीमाशुल्क निवारक शाखा के अधिकारियो ने दो जलयानो को खार डाडा की ओर जाते हुए देखा । उन्होंने जलयानो का पीछा किया तथा हवा मे गोली चलाकर उन्हे रुकने पर मजबूर किया । इससे पहले कि अधिकारी जलयान के निकट पहुँच पाते, कर्मीदल के सदस्य जलयान से समुद्र मे कूद पडे और गायब हो गये । जलयानो की खाना तलाशी लेने पर अधिकारियो को लगभग 28 हजार रुपये के मूल्य की स्पेन की केसर और विदेशी मार्क का सोना मिला जिसका मूल्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार दर पर लगभग 21.66 लाख रुपये तथा भारतीय बाजार दर पर 49 लाख रुपये है, जिन्हे पकड लिया गया । एक छोटी किश्ती और दो जलयानो को भी पकड़ लिया गया जिसका मूल्य लगभग पचास हजार रुपये है । दोनो जलयानो के मालिको का अब पता लगा लिया गया है तथा उनसे पूछताछ, की जा रही है । अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नही की गई ।

U. S. Confirmation Regarding Jets Supplied to Pakistan

5110. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U. S. A. has confirmed that Pakistan is still holding fighter planes supplied to her by Jordan and Libya; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Government have seen a press report in which it was stated that American official sources had confirmed that both Jordan and Libya had sent American combat aircraft to Pakistan during the Indo-pakistan hostilities. In the same press report, it was stated that most of these aircraft had been returned.

Sterling Area Arrangements

5111. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the concessions enjoyed by India as a member of the Sterling Area; and the concessions given by India to members of the Sterling;

(b) whether any agreement has been reached between U. K. and members of the EEC regarding Sterling Area in the event of Britain's entry into the EEC; and if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the assessment of Government regarding future of sterling area arrangement after Britain's entry into the EEC; and

(d) what guarantees are available to the sterling holders under the Basle Agreement and whether India is covered by this Agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Owing to the range of trading, banking and investment facilities available in London, India found it convenient to hold some part of official external reserves in sterling and is therefore considered a member of the sterling area No special concessions are enjoyed by India, nor does India provide any concessions to other countries as members of the sterling area.

(b) and (c). The United Kingdom have informed the European Economic Community that they are prepared to envisage an orderly and gradual run-down of official sterling balances after U. K's entry into EEC. It is, therefore, likely that the role of sterling as a reserve currency may diminish in due course, in a manner consistent with world monetary stability.

(d) The Basle facility enables the United Kingdom to strengthen the pound sterling as a reserve currency by permitting them to draw on this facility to meet demands on British reserves which may arise out of fluctuations in the sterling reserve holdings of the sterling area countries. With the backing of this facility, the Government of U K. have extended guarantees to India and other holders of sterling for maintaining the dollar value of sterling holdings in excess of 10 per cent of total official reserves.

Fertilizer Projects Pending for want of Clearance by Government

5112. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fertilizer projects pending for want of clearance by Government, State-wise; and

(b) the reasons for delay and the time by which these projects will be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1949/72]

लन्दन को जाने वाले विमान को चार घंटे तक पालम पर रोकना

5113. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 11 अप्रैल, 1972 के नव भारत टाइम्स मे प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि लन्दन जाने वाले विमान को इसलिए पालम हवाई अड्डे पर चार घण्टे तक रुकना पड़ा कि उसमे बम रखा हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो घटना का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस मामले मे सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री : (**डा० कर्ण सिंह**): (क) और (ख). जी, हाँ। 10 अप्रैल 1972 को प्रातः 2·35 बजे जबकि बी० ओ० ए० सी० का तेहरान जाने वाला बी० सी–10 विमान पालम से उडान करने के लिये धावनपथ पर लाया जा रहा था तब बी० ओ० ए० सी० के ड्यूटी आफीसर ने विमान यातायात नियंत्रक से विमान के कमांडर को एक सन्देश पहुँचाने की प्रार्थना की कि विमान मे एक बम रखे होने की एक अज्ञात टेलीफोन काल प्राप्त हुई है। सदेश मिलने पर कमाडर "पार्किंग बे" पर वापिस आ गया। पुलिस द्वारा विमान की तलाशी ली गई परन्तु उसमे कोई विस्फोटक पदार्थ नही पाया गया। तत्पश्चात् उसने अपने गन्तव्य स्थान के लिये उड़ान की।

एयर इण्डिया और इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के विमानों की मरम्मत पर किया गया व्यय

5114. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1971-72 में एयर इण्डिया और इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के विमानो की, अलग-अलग, मरम्मत पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): वर्ष 1971-72 के लेखों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। अतः ठीक-ठीक आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नही है।

बंगला देश से गैस का आयात

5115. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बगला देश सरकार ने भारत को लिक्विड पेट्रोलियम गैस की सप्लाई करने की पेशकश की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पेशकश की क्या शर्तें है और प्रतिवर्ष इसकी कितनी सप्लाई की जाएगी ?

विधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) जी नही।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता।

Applications from Drug Manufacturing Units for grant of Industrial Licences

5116. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any application has been received from drug manufacturing units for grant of industrial licences during 1971; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). 63 applications have been received from drug manufacturing units for grant of industrial licences for the manufacture of drugs

and pharmaceuticals during 1971. Of these industrial licences have been issued in 4 cases and letters of intent in 13 cases. In 16 cases rejection letters have been issued. The remaining 30 applications are under various stages of consideration.

Ways and Means Advances to States

5117. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government are contemplating to raise the limit for ways and means advances to the States from the Reserve Bank of India in view of their decision not to permit any more unauthorised overdrafts; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). With effect from the 1st May, 1972, the limits for clean ways and means advances to State Governments from the Reserve Bank of India have been increased to four times the previously sanctioned limits.

Loans sanctioned by Nationalised Banks to Agriculturists and Rickshaw Pullers in Bihar

5118. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of loans sanctioned by the Nationalised Banks to agriculturists and Rickshaw pullers in Bihar, District-wise, and the amount thereof, and

(b) the number of applications pending and the reasons for the delay in their disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Deposit in Nationalised Banks of Bihar

5119. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of deposits in all Nationalised Banks in various Districts of Bihar separately, as on 31st March, 1972;

(b) the amount of money advanced by the said Banks there in the form of seasonal advances and priority sector advances; and

(c) the interest charged on these advances ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The district-wise figures of deposits of the 14-nationalised banks in Bihar as at the end of June, 1971, the latest date for which these data are available, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—1950/72]

(b) and (c). Statement II gives the position as at the end of June, 1971 in respect of the number of borrowal accounts, the amonnt of outstanding advances and the rate of interest charged on the credit facilities provided by the nationalised banks in Bihar to the hitherto neglected sectors, laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1950/72]. Seasonal advances, to the extent they relate to the sectors indicated in the Annexure, are already included in the figures set out therein.

पटना में बैंकों का कार्यकरण

5120. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण से पूर्व पटना में बैंकों की कितनी शाखाएँ थीं;

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् कितनी शाखाएँ और खोली गईं; और

(ग) वर्ष 1972 के अन्त तक कितनी और अतिरिक्त शाखाएँ खोलने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) (क) और (ख) 19 जुलाई, 1969 को जिस दिन राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ था, वाणिज्यिक बैंको के 14 कार्यालय और उसके बाद राष्ट्रीयकृत 19 बैंक पटना जिला (बिहार) मे कार्य कर रहे थ। उसके बाद से और 29 फरवरा, 1972 तक, उस जिले म 21 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंका सहित वाणिज्यिक बैंका के 28 और कार्यालय खाल गय है।

(ग) माच 1973 तक पटना जिल म राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको के 2 कार्यालयो सहित वाणिज्यिक बैंका का 8 और कार्यालय खाचन के लिए लाइसेंस दिये जा चुके है। स्थान आवटन किया जा चुका है।

Production of Mig Aircrafts

5121 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether production of MIG aircrafts has been increased in India,

(b) the number of MIGs manufactured during 1971,

(c) how it compares with the production figures of 1970, and

(d) the production targets for 1972 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) Production of MIG aircraft is progressing in accordance with the requirements of the Indian Air Force

(b) to (d) It is not in public interest to disclose this information

Production Aircrafts at H A L, Kanpur

5122 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether production in H A L Kanpur has further increased,

(b) the number of aircrafts manufactured during 1971

(c) how it compares with the production figures of 1970 and

(d) the production targets for 1972 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) Production in H A L Kanpur has increased progressively, from 6 aircraft in 1969 70 to 8 aircraft in 1970-71

(b) 8 aircrafts were manufactured during 1971 72 but only 5 were delivered during the year

(c) 8 aircrafts had been delivered during 1970 71

(d) Production of 10 aircrafts is planned during 1972 73

Utilisation of Financial Assistance given to Kerala

5123 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of funds received by the Government of Kerala from the Centre under various heads during the financial year 1971-72 and

(b) whether the State Government of Kerala have spent all the amount received from the Central Government in 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

(b) The State Government's share in Central taxes and duties, the grants under Article 275 of the Constitution and grants in lieu of the tax on railway passenger fares are given in terms of the recommendations of the Finance Commission Small saving loans represent the share of the State Government in the collections in the State. As regards other loans and grants, under the

existing procedure, payments are subject to State Government's entitlement on the basis of progress of expenditure reported by them. The amounts shown in the statement thus represent the State's entitlement/utilisation of assistance.

Statement

(Rs. Crores)

I. *Share in Central taxes and duties*	37·86
II. *Grants*	
1. Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution (Substantive Provision)	9·93
2. Grants in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares	0·29
3. Grants for State Plan Schemes	10·49
4. Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes	4·96
5. Grant Assistance towards expenditure on Natural Calamities relief	0·24
6. Other non-Plan Grants	4·09
	30·00
TOTAL–II	
III. *Loans*	
1. Loans against State's share in collection of small savings	0·06
2. Loans for State Plan Schemes	24·51
3. Loans for Centrally Sponsored Schemes	2·05
4. Loan Assistance towards expenditure on National Calamities relief	2·55
5. Short term loans for Agricultural purposes	0·25
6. Other non-Plan loans	14·71
	44·13
TOTAL–III	

Note : Figures are provisional.

Expansion of Salt Production in the Salt Producing Belt of Contai (West Bengal)

5124. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed Soda Ash and other chemical factories at Haldia in West Bengal will require large scale supply of Common Salt as basic raw material;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to explore the possibility of expansion of salt production in Contai Salt producing belt of West Bengal;

(c) whether Dr. Triguna Sen, the former Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals had agreed to send a study team for making a field inquiry about the possibility of expansion of salt manufacture in Contai salt producing belt; and

(d) if so, the reason for delay in sending the study team and the approximate time by which the team will undertake the study ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Implementation of Schemes for Rehabilitation of Disabled Jawans and Families of those killed in Indo-Pak-War

5125. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the various schemes drawn up for rehabilitating the disabled jawans and helping the families of those killed in the recent Indo-Pak War, have not yet been implemented;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay: and

(c) the steps taken to expedite their implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). The schemes are under implementation. A statement indicating the position is attached.

Statement

The problem involves over 5,000 families. Each family is being contacted individually by representatives of the three Services and by the Central and the State Governments to enquire into their problems and ensure that these are attended to. These visits also make sure whether the families are aware of and are actually in receipt of the various concessions given by Central and State Governments.

2. According to the new Orders, war widows and war-disabled Servicemen will now be entitled in the case of officers, to 3/4th of the basic pay of the rank held at the time of death, admissible up to the deemed date of retirement. In the case of JCOs and ORs, their nominated heirs will draw for life pay drawn by the deceased at time of his death.

3. Orders have been issued giving complete exemption to children of the personnel killed, from all fees and allowing grants for tuition, boarding and lodging, for the educational institutions under control of Central Government. Most State Governments have extended these concessions in educational institutions under their control. In order to identify such beneficiaries, entitlement cards have been issued by Service Headquarters.

4. Both Central and State Governments have issued orders regarding reservation of a percentage of Class III and Class IV posts for families of Servicemen killed in operations/disabled Servicemen including posts in the Public Sector. Vocational training institutes are being established in different parts of the country to train widows and war disabled in self-employment schemes.

5. As regards those disabled in recent operations, they are being treated as if in service and given full pay and allowances. Contact is, however, being made with them in order to ascertain their particular interest regarding resettlement and rehabilitation. Resettlement plans for these Servicemen will include vocational guidance, schemes for self-employment as also active assistance in helping to secure employment in Govt. and private institutions.

6. All State Governments have allowed concessions in the nature of allotment of residential and agricultural land on priority basis to such category of persons.

7. In addition a Special Fund is proposed to be established with an initial grant from the National Defence Fund, out of which assistance and relief can be given in accordance with the special needs of each family.

8. A Central Rehabilitation Organisation has been set up in the Defence Ministry to harness and coordinate the efforts of various departments of the Central and State Governments on a time-bound basis and to ensure implementation of all these measures.

Contribution to Asian Development Bank

5126. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is India's contribution to the Asian Development Bank till date;

(b) what is the assistance given by the Asian Development Bank for economic development of the countries of the South East Asia since its inception;

(c) whether India has sought any assistance from the bank; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) India has so far paid Rs. 34 875 crores (half in convertible currency and the other half in the form of Rupee securities) to the capital stock of the Asian Development Bank. In addition, India has paid Rs. 5 lakhs to the Technical Assistance Fund of the Bank for providing the services of Indian experts and consultants.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1951/72]

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Tourist Publicity

5127 SHRI K BALATHANDAYUTHAM .
SHRI K. MALLANNA

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government have decided to further improve tourist publicity, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the steps propose to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b) Tourism publicity is a continuing process and continuous efforts are made to improve it The programme of production of Tourist Publicity Literature, Films and Slides is being stepped up substantially in order to meet the requirements of the market

Searches conducted by Income-Tax Authorities in Tamil Nadu

5128 SHRI M R LAKSHMINARAYANAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of searches conducted by Income-tax authorities in Tamil Nadu during the last one year,

(b) the outcome of these searches, and

(c) the names of the persons involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) 90 (Ninety)

(b) The incriminating documents seized during these raids have brought out concealed income of the order of Rs 92 lakhs Proceedings to bring these incomes to tax are under way

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—1952/72]

Expeditious Disposal of Enquiries into the Affairs of Monopoly Houses

5129 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI · Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to amend the relevant law to expedite enquiries into the affairs of the Companies controlled by monopoly houses, and

(b) if so, the outline of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) and (b) It is presumed that the question relates to enquiries by the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Commission on references made to it by the Central Government under the M R T P Act Under Section 30 (2) of the MRTP Act, 1969, the MRTP Commission is required to report on the matter referred to it by Government within 90 days from the date on which the reference is received by it, except where the Commission, for special reasons recorded by it in writing, is of opinion that the report cannot be made by it within the said period of ninety days No amendment to this provision is contemplated

Delay in enquiries against Monopoly Houses

5130 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI . Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of enquiries against Monopoly Houses by different Government agencies affected by the orders either of the Supreme Court or of the High Court, and

(b) the names of monopoly houses against whom enquiries have been delayed on this account and the duration of delay in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) · (a) and (b). Information is being collected A statement will be placed on the Table of the House.

Loan given by Union Bank of India to Eastern Fisheries Madras

5131 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Eastern Fisheries, Madras has been given a loan of Rs 38 lakhs by the Union Bank of India,

(b) if so, the purpose for which this loan has been granted, and

(c) the conditions under which this loan has been given ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

New sources of Revenues found by Industrial Development Bank of India

5132 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has found out new sources of revenue of finance its expanding lending operations, and

(b) if so, a brief account thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b) Apart from the sources of funds available to it by way of paid up capital, which is being progressively raised and subscribed wholly by the Reserve Bank, internal generation of funds and repayments by borrowers, the Industrial Development Bank of India is empowered to raise funds by borrowings *viz* —(i) from the Central Government, (ii) from the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund created out of the profits of the Reserve Bank, (iii) from the market by issue bonds, (iv) accepting deposits from the public for periods not less than 12 months, and (v) from foreign financial institutions in foreign currency with the prior approval of Government To meet the demands of its fast expanding lending operations the Industrial Development Bank of India has in March 1972 for the first time, gone to the bond market and successfully raised Rs 11 5 crores It also intends to borrow Rs 12 50 crores by issue of bonds in the current financial year It has also arranged with the Reserve Bank for short-term accommodation against the security of machinery bills rediscounted by it It proposes also to sell the bills to the Commercial Banks when the latter's liquidity position is good with a view to replenishing its resources It anticipates further to get a foreign line of credit from the World Bank for on lending to the State Financial Corporations

Resumption of U S Aid

5133 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report which appeared in the Economic Times dated the 5th April, 1972 with the 'US stance softening aid flow soon and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Government are watching the situation

Financial Assistance to Industries in Small Sector by Union Bank of India

5134 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Bank of India has taken a decision not to give financial assistance to the industries in the small sector and particularly the fisheries, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Strength of Pakistani Armed Forces

5135. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have collected information about the strength of the Pakistani Air Force, Navy and Army after the recent Indo-Pak War; and

(b) if so, an account thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose any details.

बाली तहसील (राजस्थान) में राणकपुर को पर्यटक केन्द्र के रूप में सुन्दर बनाने की योजना

5137. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राणकपुर वाली तहसील, (राजस्थान) को पर्यटक केन्द्र घोषित कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसको सुन्दर बनाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). राणकपुर मन्दिर पर्यटकों के लिए एक सुप्रसिद्ध आकर्षण है। राणकपुर के विद्युतीकरण के लिए राज्य सरकार के एक प्रस्ताव की जाँच की जा रही है।

वांचू समिति पर व्यय

5138. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रत्यक्ष करों के बारे में नियुक्त वांचू समिति पर सरकार ने कुल कितना व्यय किया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) प्रत्यक्ष करों संबंधी वांचू समिति पर सरकार द्वारा किया गया कुल व्यय 10,74,131 रु० है।

सैनिक स्कूल, तिलैया बांध (बिहार) के लिए भवन का निर्माण

5139 **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या तिलैया बांध (बिहार) स्थित सैनिक स्कूल गत 12 वर्षों से बिना अपने भवन के चल रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) स्कूल के लिए भवन का निर्माण करने हेतु सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग). जी, हाँ। सैनिक स्कूल तिलैया बांध (बिहार) में सितम्बर 1963 से स्थापित होने की तारीख से यह संस्थान पुराने डी० वी० सी० क्वार्टरों से काम कर रहा है। यह प्रबंध संतोषजनक नहीं है। सैनिक स्कूल स्थापित किये जाने की योजना के अंतर्गत यह उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकार का है कि वह इनके लिए भूमि और बिल्डिंग, उपस्कर आदि के लिए अनुदान पर होने वाले मूल व्यय का प्रबंध करे। राज्य लोक निर्माण विभाग ने लगभग 8 वर्ष पूर्व एक भोजन कक्ष, विज्ञान ब्लाक, एसेम्बली हाल तथा छः शयनागारों के लिए अस्थाई इमारतें बनायी थीं। प्राप्त सूचनानुसार सैनिक स्कूल तिलैया के लिए स्थायी शयनागारों, भोजन कक्ष

और रसोईघरो के लिए स्थायी निर्माण बिहार सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

सशस्त्र सेनाओं के अधिकारियों को वीरता पदक

5140 **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले भारत-पाक युद्ध मे वीरता के कार्य करने पर कितने सेना अधिकारियो और अन्य सैनिको को वीरता-पदक, वर्गवार, दिये गये ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) 1971 के भारत-पाक संघर्ष के दौरान शौर्यतापूर्ण कार्य के लिए 28 अप्रैल, 1972 तक अफसरो और अन्य जवानो को दिए जाने वाले पदको को संख्या दर्शाते हुए एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय मे रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1953/72]

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों पर 'ड्यूटी फ्री' दुकानों के कार्यकारण मे सुधार लाने के लिये कार्यवाही करना

5141 **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हमारे देश के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डो पर स्थित 'ड्यूटी फ्री' दुकानें सतोषजनक रूप से नही चल रही हैं,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन दुकानो पर पर्याप्त भारतीय सामग्री रखकर उनके कार्य मे सुधार लाने के लिये कार्यवाही करने का है,

(ग) भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम को दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और बम्बई स्थित इन दुकानो से गत तीन वर्षों मे कितना लाभ अथवा हानि हुई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। वस्तुत:, उनके कार्य-निष्पादन में निरंतर सुधार हो रहा है।

(ख) इन शुल्क-मुक्त दुकानो पर भारत मे निर्मित अनेक प्रकार का सामान बेचा जा रहा है।

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन दुकानो द्वारा अर्जित लाभ नीचे दिया गया है:—

(लाख रुपयो मे)

वर्ष	अर्जित लाभ की राशि			
	दिल्ली	कलकत्ता	बम्बई	योग
1968-69	0·22	0 11	0·12	0 45
1969-70	1 25	0 25	1 15	2 65
1970-71	3 24	0 43	2·79	6 46

गत तीन महीनो मे इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स की विलम्ब से तथा समय पर की गई उड़ानें

5142 **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार के पास इस बात के आँकडे हैं कि गत तीन महीने के दौरान इडियन एयरलाइन्स ने समस्त देश मे कितनी उडानें समय पर की और कितनी उडानें विलम्ब से की।

(ख) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स विमानो की अनियमित उडानो के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बारे मे किसी पर जिम्मेदारी निर्धारित करने में सफल हो सकी है, और यदि हाँ, तो विलम्ब के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियो के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) जी, हाँ देरी के विवरण इडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा एयर कारपोरेशन नियम, 1954 के नियम 16 (1) के अन्तर्गत भेजे जाते हैं।

(ख) इन्डियन एयरलाइन्स के विमानों का अनियमित उड़ानों के लिये उत्तरदायी मुख्य कारण ये हैं:—

(i) अपर्याप्त धारिता, जिसके कारण सभी उपलब्ध विमानो को अनुसूचित सेवाओं पर परिचालित करना आवश्यक हो जाता है।

(ii) अत्यन्त संघ ने परस्पर मिश्रित मार्ग-जाल।

(iii) असाधारण रूप से बड़ी संख्या में विमानों के पक्षियों से टकराने की घटनाएँ जिनसे विमान विभिन्न अवधियो के लिये परिचालन के आयोग्य हो जाते हैं;

(iv) औद्योगिक अशान्ति के दौर।

(ग) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा परिचालित सेवाओ की नियमितता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डालने वाली विभिन्न समस्याओ पर ध्यान दिया जाता है। प्रत्येक देरी की पूरी तरह जाँच की जाती है तथा उस पर उपचारी कार्यवाही की जाती है।

बिहार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा उद्योगों, परिवहन एवं कृषि उपकरणों के लिए दिये गये ऋण

5143. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष मे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बिहार मे कितनी राशि ऋण के रूप मे दी गई; और

(ख) इस राशि मे से उद्योगों, परिवहन एवं कृषि उपकरणों के लिए कितनी राशि, वर्ग-वार दी गई थी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) बिहार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये अग्रिमों की बकाया रकम 11 जून, 1971 को कुल 4137·85 लाख रुपये थी।

(ख) बिहार के कुछ श्रेणियों को ऋण-कर्त्ताओं को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा दिये गये अग्रिमो और जून, 1971 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार को बकाया रकमों के संबध मे सूचना नीचे दी गयी है :—

(रकम लाख रुपयों मे)

श्रेणी	खातो की सख्या	बकाया रकम
1. कृषकों को प्रत्यक्ष वित्त	6920	147 43
2. सड़क परिवहन चालकों को	895	156 77
3. लघु पैमाने के उद्योगो को	744	439 34

"कृषि औजारो" के लिए दिये गये अग्रिमों के आँकड़े अलग से नही रखे जाते, वे मद "कृषि" मे सम्मिलित हैं। छोटे और बड़े दोनों प्रकार के उद्योगो के संबंध में भी आँकड़े उपलब्ध नही हैं। केवल छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों के लिए आँकडे अलग से इकट्ठे किये जाते हैं और ये ऊपर दिये गये हैं।

Production of Ammunition for Revolvers, Rifles and Guns to meet Civilian Demand

5144. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme for production of ammunition for revolvers, rifles and guns of different bores to meet the demand of licensed consumers; and

(b) if so, the time by which the ammunition will be made available to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Ordnance Factories

are already manufacturing and selling sporting ammunition for ·32" Revolvers, ·38" Revolvers, ·315 Rifles, ·22 Rifles and 12 Bore DBBL Shot Guns through registered Arms and Ammunition Dealers.

Arrears of Excise Duty

5145. SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of arrears of excise duty upto March, 1971;

(b) the steps taken by Government to realise the same; and

(c) the percentage of cases pending for more than one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R GANESH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Assistance to Rajasthan under Annual Plan 1972-73

5146. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI :
DR. KARNI SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have slashed by Rs. 1·32 crores the Central assistance to Rajasthan under annual plan for 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the heads under which the cut has been made and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) In view of the constraint on Central resources, the Central assistance for the States for their Annual Plans of 1972-73 has been fixed at 3% less than the corresponding amounts for 1971-72. As against an Annual Plan allocation of Rs. 44 crores in 1971-72 the State Government has been allocated Rs. 42 68 crores as Central assistance for 1972-73.

(b) Central assistance is given in the from of block loans and grants and is not related to individual heads of development.

Opium lost in Transit

5147. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the course of handling storage and transit in the two factories at Neemuch and Ghazipur, lakhs of rupees worth of opium has been lost during the last few years;

(b) whether the Opium Losses Enquiry Committee has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the findings of the Committee and the action taken in pursuance thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Opium which is received in the factories of Neemuch and Ghazipur from the cultivation areas is in the form of paste containing about 30% to 40% of moisture. It is stored in polythene bags or vats before it is dried by exposing to the solar heat in open wooden trage to reduce the moisture to about 10%. During the storage and drying process, some deficiencies occur due to spillage and handling etc. of opium since all the operations are manually done in these factories. Some opium also sticks to the walls of the vats. These deficiencies are treated as losses. A table showing such losses which have occurred in the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 and the percentage as compared to the total quantities stored and handled is given in the attached statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main findings of the Committee are that opium being resinous and sticky substance, sticks closely to the containers, to the implements and to the hands of the workers during the process of storage and drying, and as such some loss is unavoidable.

The Committee also looked into the losses which occurred during the years 1954-55 to 1966-67 and has observed that there is no evidence of any unauthorised

removal or pilferage during transit or after its receipts in the receiving factories.

The Committee has further observed that losses occurring at various stages could be reduced by improving the methods of transport, storage, handling etc. for which a number of suggestions have been made in the Report.

Some of the recommendations have already been implemented and the others are under active consideration of the Government.

Statement

Year :	GHAZIPUR Quantity lost@ 70°C in Kgs.	GHAZIPUR Value Rs.	GHAZIPUR %age Loss	NEEMUCH Quantity lost@ 70°C in Kgs.	NEEMUCH Value Rs.	NEEMUCH %age Loss
			Loss during the process of drying			
1967-68	7395 43	3,36,528	1·77%	1931·600	78,000	1 70%
1968-69	10196·15	4,32,644	1·92%	2922·669	1,19,000	1 54%
1969-70	12591·00	5,47,252	1·97%	3502 828	1,45,000	0 92%
			Storage Loss			
1967-68	6532	2,70,501	1·90%	2522 873	1,05,000	1 61%
1968-69	11388	4,49,587	1 93%	3485 209	1,35,000	1·78%
1969-70	12646	5,22,512	1·76%	8312 574	3,44,000	1 35%

@ *Footnote :* 70°C refers to opium containing 30% (100 minus 70) moisture.

Short supply of Bitumen and Resultant Unemployment in West Bengal

5148. DR RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether short supply of Bitumen in West Bengal has created unemployment condition for ten thousand workers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Except for short periods when due to operational bottlenecks the supplies were somewhat delayed, the requirements of West Bengal for bitumen have been and continue to be adequately met. This is borne out from the following figures of supplies made during 1970 and 1971 :

Quantity of Bitumen supplied to West Bengal (Tonnes)

1970	...	56,100
1971	...	101,750

Percentage increase in 1971 over 1970... 81%

Inview of this the question of any unemployment on this account does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal for Import of Helicopters

5149. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to buy Helicopters from foreign countries for the development of Indian Navy; and

(b) if so, an outline of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be in public interest to disclose this information.

Recruitment to Armed Forces in Place of War Victims

5150. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to recruit able-bodied young men and women in the Defence Forces to take the place of victims; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). While, in the Army, recruitment has already been carried out to replace the casualties suffered in the Indo-Pak conflict, elsewhere in the Armed Forces, where the casualties have not been in large numbers, normal recruitment procedure is being followed, taking into account the casualties also.

N. C. C. Cadets for Nation Building Activities

5151. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to utilise the services of certificate holding N. C. C. Cadets for nation buiding activities; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). NCC 'C' Certificate holders are granted direct Commissions in Navy and Air Force after selection through Services Selection Boards and training at the appropriate training academies. In the case of Army this facility was available for OTU (Officer Training Unit), N. C. C. Certificate holders only. It has since been decided to extend this facility to N. C. C. 'C' Certificate holders also and also to increase their intake into the Army from 30 to 60.

Expenditure on National Cadet Corps

5152. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI . Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the actual amount spent on N. C C activities during 1969-70 and 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : The entire expenditure on N. C. C. is not booked separately. Based on per capita cost of training and strength of cadets, estimated expenditure on N. C. C. borne by Central Government and the State Governments during 1969-70 and 1970-71 is as under :

(Expenditure in lakhs of Rs.)

Year	Centre	State	Total
69-70	953·92	713·15	1667·07
70-71	1260·30	905·22	2165·52

Modernisation of Vijayanta Tank

5153. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Avadi Ordnance Factory has introduced some new devices in the Vijayanta Tank ;

(b) if so, the nature of the devices ; and

(c) the extent of improvement expected in its performance as a result of the new devices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The new improvements are in the nature of infra red devices for the driver, commander and gunner to improve night fighting capability of Vijayanta tanks. The improvements have

been carried out by the Research & Development Organisation of the Ministry of Defence

Development of Gir Forest in Junagarh (Gujarat) as a Sanctuary for Tourist Attraction

5154 SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for the further development of Gir forest in Junagarh (Gujarat) as a sanctuary for tourist attraction;

(b) if so, the action taken by Governr ment in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Two specially built mini buses have recently been supplied for Wild Life viewing Administrative approval and financial sanction of Rs 10 80 lakhs has also been issued to the Government of Gujarat for the construction of a Rest House at Sasan Gir and the work is expected to commence during the current year

Proposal to replace Dakota by Avro-Services on Bombay-Keshod-Porbandar Route

5155 SHRI VEKARIA · Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Dakota services are still being operated on the Bombay-Keshod-Porbandar route;

(b) in view of the fact that Dakotas have become outdated, whether Government propose to replace Dakota by Avro on this route and if so, when, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Indian Air lines propose to introduce Avros on this route when more of these aircraft are received and the runway at Keshod has been suitably approved for the purpose

Development of Porbandar Aerodrome

5156 SHRI VEKARIA · Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are contemplating to develop Porbandar Aerodrome,

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be started, and

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred on it ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) to (c) The question of developing the Porbandar aerodrome to make it suitable for HS-748 aircraft operations is under examination The estimates of expenditure are under preparation.

Proposal to manufacture Nuclear Driven Vessels

5157 SHRI VEKARIA , Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to manufacture nuclear-driven vessels for Indian Navvy to replace the conventional Vessels, and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistance from Japan

5158. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Japan's Ambassador to India on the 8th April, 1972 at New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what type of help Japan propose to give to India ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) It is understood that the Ambassador of Japan in India expressed a hope of enlarging Japan's economic aid to India and strengthening political, economic and cultural ties with this country

Japan, as a member of the Aid-India Consortium, has been giving economic assistance to India since 1958, and the level of annual assistance from Japan has increased in the years 1970-71, 1971-72

Plan Drawn by State Bank of India to assist Agriculturists

5159 SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Bank of India has drawn up a Rs 150 crores plan for assisting agriculturists,

(b) if so, the main features thereof, and

(c) the total amount of loans advanced by the State Bank to the farming sector during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) The State Bank of India Group propose to select 150 Intensive Centres, each to be serviced by an Agricultural Development Branch for financing of agriculture Tentatively, the term loan requirements of these centres have been estimated at Rs 150 crores at the rate of Rs 1 crore for each centre

(b) The main features of the proposed scheme are as follows

(i) The Centres are to be selected in areas covered by special schemes such as Small Farmers Development Agency/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers, integrated dry land agricultural projects, multiple cropping programme, electrification schemes of Rural Electrification Corporation, and in their lead districts

(ii) Each of these centres is ultimately expected to cover up to 100 villages

(iii) Surrounding areas of each of these centres would be surveyed by the technical staff of the Bank attached to branch serving such centre for preparing special schemes

(iv) Special schemes would be prepared to provide finance for agriculture and other activities in accordance with the assessed needs of the cluster(s) of villages covered by each centre

(v) Crop loans and finance for allied agricultural and non-agricultural activities will be provided by the Bank, for the term loan requirements the Bank would lean heavily on re-finance from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation

(c) The figures of direct finance provided by the State Bank of India Group to farmers during the last three years are furnished below

Amount Outstanding (Rs Crores)

December 1969	December 1970	December 1971
33 02	74 67	67 95

Development of Airports in the Country

5160 SARI S A MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the schemes included in the Fourth Plan for the development of airports in the country,

(b) the progress made in implementing these schemes, and

(c) the total expenditure incurred in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DK KARAN SINGH) (a) The Fourth Five Year Plan provide for development of international airports and domestic aerodromes including acquisition of land and construction of new domestic aerodromes The schemes relate to construction and development of runways, aprons, taxi tracks, construction, improvement and expansion of buildings, purchase of equipment required for providing aeronautical communication and radio nevigation aids, fire fighting and rescue services

(b) and (c) Most of the schemes are at different stages of implementation Expenditure amounting to Rs 21 46 crores is estimated to have been incurred on the schemes during the first three years of the Plan from 1969-70 to 1971 72

Steps to Develop Tourism in Southern States

5161 SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether proper attention has not been paid to the development of tourism in Southern States, and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to develop tourism in Southern States in a big way ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVLATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b) No, Sir Government are aware that the Southern States have a large variety of tourist attractions and a number of important schemes have been located there These include the development of the beach resort at Kovalam at a cost of Rs 2 21 crores the construction of an India Tourism Development Corporation Hotel at Bangalore at a cost of Rs 1 75 crores, the programme for a Son-et-Lumiere at Mahabalipuram

भारत मे छिपा धन

5162 **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बहुत सा छिपा धन विदेशो मे पहुँच चुका है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विदेशो मे पहुँच चुके इस छिपे धन की अनुमानित राशि कितनी है ?

वित्त मत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) सरकार को कुछ एक विदेशो के 'मुक्त बाजार' मे छिपे धन के क्रियाकलापो से उत्पन्न होन वाले परिणामो की जानकारी है। परन्तु, इन लेन-देनो का स्वरूप ही ऐसा है कि उसके कारण अवध कार्यकलाप से होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि या इसमे छिपे धन की मात्रा का निर्धारण करना सम्भव नही है।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा पढ़े लिखे बेरोजगार लोगों को ऋण दिये जाने की योजना

5163 **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी**
श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही

क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगार लोगो को ऋण देने के लिये बनाई गयी योजनाओ का ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ख) यह ऋण सुविधा उन्हे कब तक उपलब्ध हो जायगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय से उप-मत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद से बैंक, कृषि, लघुउद्योग, सडक परिवहन सचालन, आत्म नियोजन उत्पन्न करने वाले धन्धो। व्यवसायो, शिक्षित और अशिक्षित व्यक्तियो दोनो का रोजगार देने मे उच्चक्षमता वाले छोटे व्यवसायो और व्यापार आदि जैसे अर्थ व्यवस्था के अब तक उपेक्षित क्षेत्रो को, बडी मात्रा मे ऋण सुविधाएँ दे रहे हैं। बैंको द्वारा प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर समय-समय पर इन योजनाओ की समीक्षा की जाती है ताकि ऋण उन शिक्षित बेरोजगारो को भी दिया जा सके जो सहायता के लिये सक्षम योजनाएँ प्रस्तुत करते हैं। सरकारी क्षेत्र के

बैंको द्वारा व्यवसायिकों और आत्मनियोजित व्यक्तियो को दिये गये ऋणो की बकाया रकम दिसम्बर, 1971 मे 51383 ऋण खातो मे 10 38 करोड रुपये थी ।

रुपये का पुनर्मूल्यन

5164. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी**
श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) डालर की कीमत मे हुई कमी के बाद येन, डालर और पौंड की तुलना मे रुपये के मूल्य मे कितना परिवर्तन हुआ है,

(ख) क्या सरकार पौण्ड और डालर की कीमत मे हुई कमी को देखते हुए रुपये के मूल्य मे परिवर्तन करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कितना ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण) : (क) 20 दिसम्बर, 1971 को, मुद्राओ के मूल्यो का पुनर्निधारण किये जाने से पहले और उसके बाद रुपये और इन मुद्राओं के बीच की विनिमय-दरें नीचे दी गयी है:—

पुनर्निधारण से पहले		पुनर्निधारण के बाद	
प्रति अमरीकी डालर	7 50 रुपये	प्रति अमरीकी डालर	7 28 रुपये
प्रति पौण्ड	18 रुपये	प्रति पौण्ड	18·97 रुपये
प्रति 100 येन	2 08 रुपय	प्रति 100 येन	2 36 रुपये

(ख) और (ग) 20 दिसम्बर, 1971 को किये गये पुनर्निधारण के परिणामस्वरूप अमरीकी डालर की तुलना मे, पाण्ड स्टर्लिंग और रुपये, दोनो के मूल्यो मे क्रमशः 8 57 प्रतिशत और 3 03 प्रतिशत तक परिवर्तन किया गया । सरकार का रुपय का और आगे पुनर्मूल्यन करने का कोई विचार नही है ।

प्रत्यक्ष कर जाँच समिति की सिफारिशों के बारे में समिति

5165. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :**
श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रत्यक्ष करो के बारे मे वाचू समिति की सिफारिशो को लागू करने के लिए सरकार का विचार शीघ्र ही कोई समिति नियुक्त करने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह समिति सम्भवत कब तक नियुक्त की जायगी, और

(ग) समिति का गठन क्या होगा तथा क्या उसमे किसी विपक्षी दल के सदस्य को भी सम्मिलित किया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०आर० गणेश) (क) से (ग). वाचू समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशो पर कार्यवाही करने के लिए कोई समिति गठित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नही है ।

All India Seminar on Taxation

5166 SHRI M M JOSEPH . Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an All India Seminar on Taxation was held in New Delhi during April, 1972 and the problem of tax evasion was discussed, and

(b) if so, the other subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). A Seminar on Taxation was organised by the Institute of Chartered Accountants recently in New Delhi. Subjects such as Appeals and Revisions, Penalties, Filing of Returns of Income, Tax Payer assistance and the role of Chartered Accountants were discussed at the Conference. The Conference made certain suggestions for streamlining the appeal work of the department and for clearing the ambiguity in law in certain areas either by amendment or by issue of executive instructions. Besides emphasising the need to educate the tax payer about the implications of the changing laws, the Conference urged the Government to enlist the cooperation of the Chartered Accountants in rationalisation and prescription of accountancy procedures for different types of businesses and in making detailed scrutiny of the accounts in suspected cases of tax fraud.

Ordnance Complex at Jabalpur

5167. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jabalpur has been developed into a big Ordnance complex; and

(b) if so, the names of the factories engaged in defence production located there and the nature of their products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The complex at Jabalpur consists of three Ordnance Factories namely, the Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur, Ordnance Factory, Khamaria, and Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur.

The Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur manufactures mainly, Artillery equipments, Mortars and Carriages. Ordnance Factory, Khamaria manufactures filled ammunition for the three Services including Small Arms Ammunition. Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur manufactures three types of Vehicles, Shaktiman Trucks, Nissan 1 Ton Trucks and Nissan Patrol Jonga.

Corruption in Ruby General Insurance Co Ltd.

5168. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether serious charges of corruption and malpractices in the Ruby General Insurance Co. Ltd. particularly in Gorakhpur, Farukhabad, Patna and Calcutta branches were levelled in a memorandum dated 28th October, 1971 submitted to the Minister of State for Finance; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). Government received a memorandum dated 28.10.1971 purporting to be from one Shri Shyam Nandan Prasad of the Patna Office of the Ruby General Insurance Company Ltd , which contained certain allegations of malpractices and corruption in some of the branches of the company. Shri Shyam Nandan Prasad who was formerly employed in the company's Patna office had long since been transferred to Allahabad and on enquiry he completely denied any knowledge of the communication. The complaint was referred to the Custodian for investigation and the latter has stated that some of the allegations are too vague to enable enquiries to be made and even where specific allegations have been made, there is either no basis for the allegation or no action is called for.

India's Foreign Exchange Reserves

5169. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign exchange reserves of the country at present; and

(b) how do these compare with the reserves during the corresponding period last year ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

Official External Reserves

(Rs Crores)

	On 23rd April 1972	On 23rd April 1971
Foreign Exchange	479 93*	465 60
Gold	182 53	182 53
Special Drawing Rights	185 77**	112 85
Total	848 23	760 98

* Includes an accounting increase of about Rs 18 crores due to recent exchange rate realignments

** Includes a fresh allocation of SDRs for Rs 74 73 in January 1972

बम्बई मे स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की एक बहुमजिली इमारत मे आग लग जाना

5170. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** . क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1972 म बम्बई मे स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया की एक बहुमजिली इमारत मे आग लग जाने से कई व्यक्ति मारे गये तथा काफी क्षति हुई,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने आग लगाने के कारणो की जाँच कराई है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या परिणाम रहा ?

वित्त मत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण) (क) 14 जनवरी, 1972 को फोर्ट-शोर रोड बम्बई की भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की इमारत मे आग लगने से 50 व्यक्तियो की जाने गयी। वित्तीय हानि का ठीक-ठीक हिसाब भारतीय स्टेट बैंक द्वारा सर्वेक्षक फर्मों/बीमा कम्पनियो के परामर्श स उन फर्मों के प्रतिनिधियो के साथ मिल कर लगाया जा रहा है जिन्होने नयी इमारत के लिये उपकरण दिये थे।

(ख) और (ग) महाराष्ट्र राज्य की सरकार ने और बातो के साथ-साथ आग के कारणो का पता लगाने के लिये श्री ई० एस० मोदक विशेष पुलिस महानिरीक्षक की अध्यक्षता मे एक समिति नियुक्त की थी। उक्त समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है जिसपर इस समय राज्य सरकार विचार कर रही है।

उड़ीसा मे लघु उद्योगो के विकास के लिये राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

5171 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि 1970-71 और वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान उडीसा म लघु उद्योगो के विकास के लिय राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको ने कुल कितना ऋण दिया ?

वित्त मत्रालय मे उप-मत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) उडीसा म सरकारी क्षेत्रो के बैंको द्वारा छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगो को दिए गए बकाया ऋणो के सबध मे ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है—

निम्न मासो के अन्त तक	14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको	स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया और सहायक बैंको	सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंको द्वारा दिया गया कुल ऋण
दिसम्बर, '70	113 70	133 12	246 82
दिसम्बर, '71	132 03	169 54	301 57

Recruitment to Bihar Regiment

5172. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether only Adivasis are recruited to the Bihar Regiment;

(b) whether Government propose to make it broad-based so that people of Bihar get fair opportunity for recruitment thereto; and

(c) if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) All battalions of the Bihar Regiment, except for one battalion, enlist 50 per cent Adivasis and 50 per cent other Biharis. In the case of that one battalion only, 50 per cent Biharis, 25 per cent Adivasis and 25 per cent Oryas are enlisted.

(c) Not applicable.

Modification of Classification of Product Groups under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Rules

5173. SHRI SHRIKRISHAN MODI : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are examining the question of modifying the classification of product groups made under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Rules to determine the dominance of an undertaking; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal under examination and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). Under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Classification of Goods) Rules, 1971, made in consultation with the concerned Ministries and the Central Statistical Organisation groups of products have been prescribed. In many cases this grouping of products has made the field for determining dominance much wider than under the listing of individual products by the Monopolies Inquiry Commission. While an undertaking may be dominant in an individual product it may not be so taking the group in the published classification. Whether the grouping in the published classification requires any further changes in the light of these facts is under review. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the precise manner in which modifications, if any, may be effected in these Rules.

Accidents to I. A. F. Planes

5174. SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents involving Indian Force Planes during the last three months;

(b) the estimated loss of men and material; and

(c) the reasons for such frequent occurrence of the accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). During the period 1st Feb. 1972 to 30 April 1972 there were 14 serious accidents involving IAF aircraft. As a result of these accidents, 12 aircrew were killed and 14 aircraft were damaged beyond economical repair. In addition one pilot is missing since 28 April 1972.

(c) Investigations are in progress into all these accidents. No discernible pattern is evident. The aircraft involved have been of various types, and the accidents have occurred in different and widely separated areas. Statistically they fall within the range of our past experience, but the period is too short to draw any final conclusions for the year 1972.

Value of import licences given to various firms during the last three years

5175. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total foreign capital and equity

investment of MSD, Pfizer, Sandoz, John Wyeth, E Merck, Geigy and Abbott in India;

(b) the value of import licences given to these firms during the last three years and their sales for these years,

(c) the amount repatriated by these firms to their countries in the shape of dividends, technical know-how charges and other charges, and

(d) the items together with their value and the capacity of expansion projects for which these firms applied for and were given expansion licences since their inception in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R. GOKHALE) (a) and (c) The information is given in the attached statement

(b) and (d) Particulars of all licences issued by the Import and Export Trade Control Organisations and particulars of industrial licences issued are all published in the weekly Bulletins of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences, copies of which are available in the Library of the House However these are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

The sales turnover of the firms are as follows

Merck Sharp & Dohme (1969-70)	Rs 636 37 lakhs
Pfizer (1969-70)	Rs 174 40 lakhs
Sandoz (1970)	Rs 819 59 lakhs
John Wyeth (1969-70)	Rs 278 89 lakhs
E Merck (1970)	Rs 172 53 lakhs
Suhrid Geigy (1969-70)	Rs 984 36 lakhs
Abbott Laboratories (1970)	Rs 387 13 lakhs

The details of applications made by the firms and the value of items are being collected and will be placed on the Table of House.

Statement

S No	Name of the firm	Subscribed capital (Rs lakhs)	Foreign Investment Rs lakhs)	Remittances during 1970-71 Dividends	Royalty (Rs in lakhs)	Technical know-how	Other Charges
1	M/s Merck Sharp & Dhome of India Ltd , Bombay	180 00	108 00	19 87	—	-	—
2.	M/s Pfizer Ltd , Bombay	398 64	300 24	93 52	—	—	—
3	M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd , Bombay	150 00	90 00	8 29	—	—	—
4.	M/s Suhrid Geigy Ltd Baroda	195 00	92 62	15 73	1 33	2 03	—
5	M/s Abbott Laboratories Ltd., Bombay	1 00	1 00	22 44	—	-	—
6	M/s. E. Merck (India) Ltd., Bombay	21 30	14 80	-	—	—	—
7.	M/s. John Wyeth Bombay	It is a Branch of foreign company According to the information furnished by the firm, remittances on account of profits made in 1970 were Rs 21·95 lakhs					

मध्य प्रदेश मे आयकर की बकाया राशि

5176 **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश मे इस समय आय-कर की कितनी राशि बकाया है, और

(ख) इसे वसूल करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) और (ख) 31-3-972 की यथास्थिति के बारे मे अपेक्षित ब्यौरे एकत्रित किए जा रहे हैं और यथासम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दिए जाएंगे।

चौथी योजना मे मध्य प्रदेश को अधिक वित्तीय सहायता

5177. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने हाल ही मे केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया था कि राज्य की वित्तीय स्थिति को देखते हुए उसकी चौथी पच-वर्षीय योजना के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता की मात्रा मे वृद्धि की जाय, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी, नही।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नही होता।

मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत चालित करघे वालो को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण

5178 **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंको के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद बुरहानपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) के कितने विद्युतचालित करघे वालो ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको से ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिये आवेदनपत्र भेज है, और

(ख) उनमे से कितनो को ऋण दिये गये और प्रत्येक को कितना कितना ऋण दिया गया ?

वित्त मत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण) (क) और (ख) बुरहानपुर के विद्युत चालित करघा एककी को सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंको द्वारा दिये गये अग्रिमो का सितम्बर 1971 के अन्त तक का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है—

(लाख रुपयो मे)

	एककी की सख्या	स्वीकृत सीमाएं	बकाया लेखा
स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया	180	11 15	2 05
यूनियन बैंक आफ इण्डिया	11	1·72	1·49
जोड	191	13 87	4 54

उन विद्युत चालित करघा मालिको की संख्या के बारे मे जिन्होने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको से ऋणो के लिए अनुरोध किया है, सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नही।

Proposal for Oil Survey in Nagaland

5179. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make survey to find out oil deposit in Nagaland; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). ONGC have already done geological survey in Nagaland and intend to carry out further investigations. It is tentatively proposed to drill an exploration well in the area in the near future.

Revision in Premium Rates of L.I.C.

5180. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the reasons why the Life Insurance Corporation of India has not scaled down its premium rates in consonance with the rise in life expectation and fall in mortality rate ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : The LIC reduced premium rates under 8 of its without profit plans of assurances in 1970 and under 6 more without profit plans in 1971, as actuarial considerations justified such reduction. As regards with-profit plans, though the favourable mortality experience by itself would have warranted a reduction in the premium rates the continuous increase in the expenses of management has rendered the future outlook uncertain. In the circumstances the LIC decided to defer consideration of any revision of premium rates under these plans till such time as the expenses had stabilised, particularly since equity to the with-profit policy-holders can be ensured through the mechanism of bonus distribution.

Inconvenience in use of Revenue Stamp on Payment of Rs. 20 and above

5181. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the inconvenience caused to the people in business transactions under the present system requiring Stamped Receipts for payments beyond the limit of Rs. 20/-; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to enhance this limit to Rs. 100/- ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Import of crude oil and petroleum products from other countries

5182. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the precentage of imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum products from West Asian countries during the last year ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : The quantity of crude oil and petroleum products imported from West Asian countries to the total imports of these items during 1971 was 100% and 66·2% respectively.

Indian Oil Corporation Schemes for Educated Unemployed and Ex-Servicemen

5183. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has introduced any special schemes for the benefit of the Educated Unemployed and Ex-Servicemen;

(b) if so, the number of persons under each category benefited so far; and

(c) whether any such scheme has also been implemented in Chittor District of Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Number of persons who have been appointed and also actually commenced business under each category is also as below ,

	Retail Outlets	SKO/LDO	LPG	Total
1 Unemployed Engineers/ Graduates	119	100	72	291
2 Ex-Servicemen	40	33	74	147

(c) Yes, Sir The following number of persons have already been benefited under these Schemes in that District

	Retail Outlets	SKO/LDO	LPG	Total
1 Unemployed Engineers/ Graduates	—	2	2	4
2 Ex Servicemen War widows etc	—	—	—	—

Tourist Hostels and Restaurants run by India Tourism Development Corporation

5184 SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL PURKAR Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of Tourist Hostels and Restaurants run by India Tourism Development Corporation which have sustained loss, and

(b) the reasons therefor the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b) During 1970-71, 20 Travellers Lodges/Restaurants owned by the India Tourism Development Corporation sustained loss This was due mainly to the fact that most of these establishments are located in remote places which, although of tourist interest, attract only a seasonal clientele Steps are being taken to improve the earning capacity by increasing the bed capacity at some of the Travellers' Lodges located at places with tourist traffic potential, and by generally improving the quality of accommodation and service Amenities such as air-conditioning, hot & cold running water, standardised linen cutlery, crockery of good quality, etc are also being provided to make the stay more comfortable The facilities available are being given wide publicity to derive maximum advantage from these establishments

Seizure of Hashish in Delhi

5185 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) when was the Hashish case involving Shri Ravi Inder Pal Rikhye instituted,

(b) how many hearings have taken place so far,

(c) the other details connected with the progress of the case, and

(d) whether the Customs Authorities are not taking energetic measures for the speedy disposal of this case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) Complaints in the seizure of Hashish in Delhi involving Shri Ravi Rikhye were filed by the Customs Department under the Customs Act, 1962, the the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, the Imports and Exports Control Act, 1947 on the 27th November, 1970 and by the Delhi Administration under the State Excise Act on the 23rd January, 1971

(b) The case filed by the Customs Department has come up for hearing in the

Court for 31 times while 24 hearings have so far taken place in the case instituted by the Delhi Administration

(c) and (d) Details of the progress of the cases in the Court are given in the statements laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT—1954/72] The accused persons have adopted dilatory tactics to delay the trial but all efforts are being made both by the Customs Department and the Delhi Administration for speedy disposal of the case The following hurdles have, however, stood in the way of speedy progress of the court proceedings

(1) The Presiding Officers of the Court have been changing at short intervals

(2) It is a case of conspiracy It involves twelve accused persons who have engaged different lawyers All, except one accused, are residing outside Delhi Two main accused persons are putting up at Simla Breakdown of road links between Delhi and Simla for some time and various other reasons have been pleaded before the Court for the absence of the accused persons from the Court resulting in hold up of the proceedings

Disbursement of U S Rupee Holdings in India for Various Purposes

5186 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No 1224 on the 24th March, 1972 and state :

(a) the number of cases where Government advised the US Embassy not to sanction grants to particular organisation or organisations out of US rupee holdings in India,

(b) the particulars of such cases, and

(c) in how many cases the US Embassy accepted the advice of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Proposal to develop sea side Tourist Resorts in North and South Kanara Districts of Mysore

5187 SHRI B V NAIK Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to develop any sea-side tourist resorts in the coastal areas in North and South Kanara Districts of Mysore, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposed scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) No such proposal is under consideration

(b) Does not arise

War Heroes kept Waiting for Grants

5188 SHRI B V NAIK Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item 'War Heroes Kept Waiting for Grants' in the *Indian Express* of April 14, 1972 and if so the reaction of Government thereto, and

(b) the total number of grants announced so far and in how many cases actual payment still remains to be made and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) The news item has come to the notice of Government Information is being collected in regard to the number of cases in which cash rewards by State Governments/Union Territories have already been sanctioned and paid and those in which these have been sanctioned but not paid so far, and the reasons therefor Action is being taken to have the payment of the cash rewards expedited

Increase in Production of Crude Oil

5189 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas

Commission has decided to increase production of crude oil in India;

(b) if so, the percentage of increase decided to be achieved during the current year;

(c) whether the increased production will be achieved with foreign collaboration or by indigenous efforts; and

(d) if by the foreign collaboration, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The planned percentage of increase during the current financial year is about 4% over the production of the last financial year.

(c) The increased production will be achieved with indigenous efforts.

(d) Does not arise.

Seizure of Gold

5190. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of contraband gold seized by the Customs Department in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the manner in which the contraband gold has been utilised by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The value of the smuggled gold seized by the Customs authorities during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 was as under :

Year	Value at international monetary rate (Rs. lakhs)
1969	530
1970	428
1971	178

(b) The seized gold is dealt with on the basis of quasi-judicial departmental proceedings and on confiscation is made over to the Government Mint for Government's use.

Gold Stock with Reserve Bank of India

5191. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present stock position of gold in the Reserve Bank of India and Government Treasuries in the country; and

(b) the extent to which the reserve stock position of gold against currency notes in the country has improved ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The stock of gold valued at the current official International Monetary Fund rate of 0·118489 fine gram per rupee, held in the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India at its offices in Bombay and Nagpur is Rs. 182,53,10,862·72 paise. No gold is held at treasuries.

(b) There has been no change in the reserve stock position of gold against currency notes in the country after the value of gold held in the Issue Department of the Bank was increased with effect from 1st February, 1969 from Rs. 115,89,24,794·75 to Rs. 182,53,10,862·72.

Loan for Purchase of Oil Tankers

5192. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U. S. Government raised objections to the grant of loan by the World Bank to India for the purchase of Oil Tankers from foreign countries;

(b) the nature of objections raised by the U. S. Government; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India to the attitude taken by U. S. Government ?

THE MINISTER OI FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) to (c) The Board of Directors of the International Development Association, a soft-lending affiliate of the World Bank, have approved a credit of US Dollars 83 million for the acquisition of Oil tankers by the Shipping Corporation of India The stand taken by individual Directors on proposals presented to the Board is a matter of internal confidential record within IDA

Higher Freight Charges for Crude Imported by Madras Refineries

5193 SHRI RAJA KULKARNI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Madras Refineries had paid higher charges for imported Crude in 1970-71 when freight rates all over the world had gone down,

(b) the amout of extra cost the Refineries had to pay on this account and the position in 1971-72 and

(c) whether the dispute regarding Crude price has since been settled with the suppliers of the Crude and if so, the terms agreed upon ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R GOKHALE) (a) and (b) Tankers for importing crude oil for Madras Refineries from Persian Gulf were chartered during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 by the Shipping Corpn of India or by the Central Chartering Orgn of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport on the basis of competitive bids from time to time and as such no extra cost can be said to have been incurred on this account

(c) In negotiations, the suppliers agreed to discounts ranging from approximately 6 cents to 17 cents per barrel of crude oil supplied to Madras Refinery The saving on this account is likely to be of the order of $4 33 million up to the end of 1972

बाढ़ पीडित क्षेत्रो के लोगों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा ऋण

5194 **श्री सरजू पांडे** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको को आदेश दिये हैं कि वे बाढ पीडित क्षेत्रो के लोगो को ऋण न दे, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, ना इसके क्या कारण है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण) : (क) जी नही ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नही होता ।

बिहार बैंक का स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया मे विलय किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप शेयर होल्डरों को मुआवजा

5195 **श्री सरजू पांडे** · क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार बैंक लिमिटेड, जिसका स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया मे वर्ष 1969 मे विलय कर दिया गया था, के शेयर होल्डरो का ना तो कोई हिसाब किया गया है और न ही उन्हे मुआवजा दिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण) : (क) और (ख) 31 दिसम्बर, 1970 तक का बैंक आफ बिहार लिमिटेड के कार्य का विवरण शेयर-धारको मे वितरित कर दिया गया है । 31 दिसम्बर, 1971 तक एक का ऐसा ही विवरण तैयार किया जा रहा है और जैसे ही तैयार हो जाएगा वैसे ही शेयर-धारको को उपलब्ध करा दिया जाएगा । बैंक आफ बिहार लिमिटेड की देनदारियो के पूरा हो जाने पर जब परिसम्पत्तियो से काफी अधिशेष धन की प्राप्ति हो जाएगी तब स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया द्वारा बैंक आफ बिहार लिमिटेड के शेयर-धारकों को

मुआवजे की अदायगी के सम्बन्ध मे बता दिया जाएगा।

Participation of States in the Functioning of Nationalised Banks

5196. SHRI M. RAJANGAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what steps Government propose to take for the States' effective participation in the functioning of nationalised banks and insurance business ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : The Central Government have, under clause 15 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, provided for the constitution of six Regional Consultative Committees, covering all the States and Union Territories in the country. Each State and Union Territory in that region will have two nominees and one nominee respectively on the Regional Consultative Committee, apart from three nominees of the Central Government and representatives of nationalised banks functioning in that region. Each Regional Consultative Committee shall review banking developments within the region and may make such recommendations as it deems appropriate for the consideration of the Central Government and the Reserve Bank of India.

As regards insurance, no steps are contemplated by the Government for the participation of States in the insurance business.

States' Share in Central Taxes and Duties

5198. SHRI M. RAJANGAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to fix statutorily the basis of percentage of the States' share in the Central Taxes and duties;

(b) whether it is proposed to substantially increase the States' share in the Central Taxesand Excise duties; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up an Expert body to review the inadequacy of finances of the States ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The precentage shares of States in Excise Duties and Income Tax are prescribed in the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962, the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 and the Constitution (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1969 respectively, on the basis of the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission, which are valid for the five years 1969-70 to 1973-74.

The percentage shares of the States in the Central Taxes and Duties for the period from 1974-75 are to be determined by the Sixth Finance Commission which is expected to be set up shortly. The Commissson would also review the finances of the States to determine the need for grants-in-aid, if any, from the Centre.

Deployment of Armed Forces In Aid of Civil Authorities

5199. SHRI M. RAJANGAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Armed Forces of the Union are deployed in aid of Civil Authorities at the instance of the State Governments or *suo motu* by the Centre;

(b) how many times in the last two years State Goverunments have asked for the aid of Armed Forces and the reasons for asking such aid in each case; and

(c) how many times the Armed Forces' aid was provided without any request from the States and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) The Armed Forces are deployed in aid of Civil Authorities at the request of the State Governments/Union Territories or on the directions of the Central Government not only for Internal security duties but also for relief work in cases of natural calamities or emergency like draught, flood, fire epidemic etc.

(b) Assistance of the Armed Forces was asked for by various State Governments and Union Territories on 97 occasions during the last two years out of which only 11 were for Internal Security duties. The details are given in Statement - laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT—1955/72]

(c) Apart from requests from State Government/Union territories, requests are received from departments of Central Government, Public Sector Undertakings, semi-government organisations and private parties for assistance from the Armed Forces and such requests are complied with wherever possible. There were 20 such cases of assistance none of which for Internal Security or Law and Order during the past two years, details of which are given in Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—1955/72]

Meeting of Board of Governors of Asian Development Bank Held in Vienna

5200. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he attended the annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Asian Development Bank in Vienna in April, 1972;

(b) if so, the problems discussed; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The formal items on the agenda included the approval of the financial statements for 1971, the budget for 1972 and a review of the operations of the Bank during 1971. Apart from this, the main topics discussed were the question of providing the Bank with adequate resources for soft lending, the effect of recent international monetary developments and the role of the Bank in the promotion of economic growth and social justice in the region.

(c) The statement made by me as the Governor representing India on the Asian Development Bank is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1956/72]. Several speakers supported the principle of planned contributions to the soft lending resources of the Bank. Japan offered to provide one-third of the total requirement. Many speakers stressed the importance of ensuring adequate provision of aid to the least developed among the developing countries. Reference was made to the need to ensure the participation of developing countries in solving international monetary problems and to the need for the Bank to take suitable action to protect its own vital interests as well as those of its developing member-countries. The Pakistani delegate spoke of the importance of population control policies and the need for social justice, the Malaysian delegate stressed the importance of projects for the removal of unemployment and of unequal income distribution and the U. S. delegate suggested more attention to education, rural credit and problems of environment.

धर्मार्थ और धार्मिक ट्रस्टों में लगी पूंजी

5201. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार की जानकारी के अनुसार इस समय देश में कितने धर्मार्थ और धार्मिक ट्रस्ट हैं;

(ख) दोनों प्रकार के ट्रस्टों में इस समय अनुमानत: कितनी पूंजी लगी है; और

(ग) क्या धर्मार्थ ट्रस्टों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). पूर्त अक्षयनिधि अधिनियम, 1890 के अन्तर्गत, 87 केन्द्रीय पूर्त अक्षयनिधियों की 4·21 करोड़ रुपये की परिसम्पत्ति भारत के पूर्त अक्षयनिधि कोषपाल के नियंत्रणाधीन है। चूंकि, (i) "न्यास और न्यासी" और (ii) दान और पूर्त संस्थाएं, पूर्त

और धार्मिक अक्षयनिधियां तथा धार्मिक संस्थाएं समवर्ती विषय है इसलिए जो पूर्त्त अक्षयनिधियां राज्यों के नियंत्रणाधीन है उनके बारे मे केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास सूचना उपलब्ध नही है ।

(ग) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नही है ।

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees in Nationalised Banks

4202 SHRI AMBESH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2662 on 3rd December, 1971 regarding the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees in Nationalised Banks and state

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YFSHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b) The percentage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees in various categories in the Nationalised Banks as available on 31 12 1970 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT—1957/72]

Hindustan Lever Limited

5203 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the amount of capital investment of M/s Hindustan Lever Limited in India, and

(b) the extent to which foreign investment has been made in the capital structure of this company and the extent to which Indian investment is there ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) and (b) According to the latest Balance Sheet of the Company the capital investment of M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd in terms of it paid-up capital as on 31 12 70 was Rs 14,44,53,900 of which Rs 12,28,70,150 (85%) was held by its Foreign holding company M/s Unilever Ltd of U K

Remittances by Hindustan Lever Limited

5204 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the amount of profit remitted by Hindustan Lever Limited abroad during the last three years year-wise

(b) whether Government propose to check the remittances to foreign countries by this company and

(c) if so the measures proposed to be adopted in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) The dividend remittances made by M/s Hindustan Lever Limited during the three years 1968 69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 are as follows

Year	Amount (Rs in lakhs)
1968 69	103 39
1969-70	103 41
1970 71	129 23

(b) and (c) No, Sir, but every opportunity will be taken to bring down the ratio of foreign holding in this company

Facility of Free Railway Passes to Armed Forces Personnel

5205 SHRI D K PANDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the personnel of the Armed Forces are given free Railway passes to enable them to meet their families and parents,

(b) if so, the regulations governing the issue of the passes, and

(c) whether Government are contemplat-

ing any change in the regulation and if so the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) Under the existing Travel Regulations personnel of the Armed Forces are issued warrants to undertake journeys by rail to visit their families and home towns The details relating to the issue of such warrants are as follows

Officers are allowed free conveyance once in block of two years to visit their home towns During the year when the concession to visit home towns is not admissible they are permitted free conveyance upto a distance of 965 KMs for both outward and inward journey at Government expense and for distances in excess of 965 KMs they are allowed to travel by Ist Class by paying IInd Class Railway fare

Married Officers serving in field/concessional areas are eligible to free conveyance every year to visit their families Married Officers posted in peace areas where married accommodation is not allotted are also allowed to visit their families at Government expense every year

During leave of any kind officers are eligible to travel by Ist Class on payment of IInd Class fare

JCOs and ORs are eligible to visit their home towns once a year and married JCOs and ORs serving in field areas are eligible to visit their families wherever they may be residing once a year

JCOs and ORs travelling at their own expense on casual leave can visit any station by paying one way fare only

(c) The Travel Regulations are under review by the Pay Commission

Wild Life Sanctuaries in the Country

5206 SHRI K KODANDA RAMI REDDY Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of Wild Life Sanctuaries in the country, state-wise,

(b) the number of such sanctuaries which are (i) already developed (ii) being developed and (iii) proposed to be developed

(c) whether there is any comprehensive scheme to develop this particular aspect of tourism and

(d) if so the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) The number of important National Parks/ Wild Life Sanctuaries in the country is as under

Andhra Pradesh	5
Assam	7
Bihar	11
Maharashtra	3
Gujarat	1
Himachal Pradesh	20
Jammu and Kashmir	5
Kerala	5
Madhya Pradesh	11
Tamil Nadu	4
Manipur	1
Mysore	6
Orissa	9
Punjab	4
Haryana	7
Rajasthan	8
Uttar Pradesh	12
West Bengal	6

(b) These areas are in various stages of development

(c) and (d) It is proposed to provide additional accommodation transportation and other tourist facilities in co-operation with the State Authorities in the following places –

Kanha National Park	Madhya Pradesh
Corbett National Park	Uttar Pradesh
Gir Wild Life Sanctuary	Gujarat
Kaziranga Wild Life Sanctuary	Assam
Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary	Kerala
Bharatpur and Sariska Wild Life Sanctuary	Rajasthan
Madumalai Wild Life Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu

Bandipur Wild Life Sanctuary	Mysore
Dandeli Wild Life Sanctuary	Mysore
Jaldapara Game Sanctuary	West Bengal

Withdrawals of Indian Army Personnel from Bangla Desh

5207. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Indian Army personnel are there in Bangla Desh at the moment; and

(b) when exactly the Army will be withdrawn from that country ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). At the request of the Bangladesh Government a small detachment of the Indian Army is assisting the Bangladesh forces in carrying out anti-insurgency operations in Chittagong Hill Tracts. This detachment is expected to be withdrawn from Bangladesh shortly.

Exemption of Posts from Direct Recruitment under U. P. S. C. (Exemption from Consultations) Regulations, 1958

5208. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the posts exempted from direct recruitment under U. P. S C. (Exemption from Consultations) Regulation, 1958; and

(b) the method to give 15 per cent and 5 per cent representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in such posts ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal for Import of Crude Oil from Egypt

5209. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India had requested Egypt for supply of Crude Oil; and

(b) whether Egypt had responded favourably ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). While the possibility of importing crude oil from Egypt has been explored, no concrete offer has so far been made by Egypt to India.

Agreement for Foreign aid during Fourth Plan

5210. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the salient features of the aid agreements signed towards Plan and non-Plan projects during the Fourth Plan period and their utilization so far ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Agreements for Rs. 914 crores of project aid have been signed so far, only for projects included in the Fourth Five Year Plan both in the public and private sectors. Such projects assistance has been utilised to the extent of about Rs. 700 crores for financing the import of capital plant and machinery, miscellaneous capital goods and local currency expenditures on agricultural credit and irrigation projects.

Piece of Land hired in Village Nangal Raya, New Delhi

5211. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 1·39 acres of land of village Nangal Raya, New Delhi was hired by the Ministry of Defence till 31st December, 1970;

(b) whether Government had agreed either to acquire the land or release it after 1970, and

(c) the time by which Government will either acquire the land or release it or pay the rental compensation to the landowners ?

THE MINSITER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) to (c) An area of 18 39 acres of land falling partly in village Nangal Raya and partly in village Tihar is held on hire by the Ministry of Defence The land is under the occupation of the Defence Institute of Fire Research

It is proposed to release the land from hiring as soon as the Defence Institute of Fire Research shifts its establishment elsewhere Planning for construction of accommodation elsewhere is already in hand and it may take 4 years to shift the Institute

Quota for Reservation of S C and S T in Nationalised Banks

5212 SHRI HARI KISHORI SINGH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether quota of posts reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been fixed by some of the Nationalised Banks

(b) if so, the names of such Banks, and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) to (c) Quota for posts reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been fixed by all the Nationalised Banks

Private/Pubilc Companies and Partnership Firms in Kerala

5213 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the numer of Private and public companies and partnership firms working in the State of Kerala during the last three years, year wise with their respective capital, and

(b) how many of them were registered during the said period with capital thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) and (b) The number of companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956, at work in the state of Kerala, during the last three years and particulars of their paid-up capital by their type as public limited and private limited ones are given in the attached statement The companies registered during this period and their authorised capital is also shown therein

As regards partnership firms, they form the state subject

Statement

(Rs in Crores)

Year	Companies at work						New Registration					
	Public		Private		Total		Public		Private		Total	
	No	Paid-up Cap	No	Paid-up Cap	No	Paid-up Cap	No	Auth Cap	No	Auth Cap	No	Auth Cap
1969-70	343	58 7	669	21 1	1012	79 8	7	5 2	40	3 7	47	8 9
1970-71	339	63 0	707	22 3	1046	85 3	4	2 5	62	3 3	66	5 8
1971-72 (1-4-71 to 31-12-71)	341	65 5	745	23 1	1086	88 6	6	1 3	47	3 1	53	4 4

Special Grant to Kerala

5214 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to give special grant to the State of Kerala, and

(b) if so, the amount proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise

12 13 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ARREST OF THREE STUDENTS OF THE DELHI UNIVERSITY ON CHARGES OF DISTRIBUTING HASHISH

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon —

Reported arrest of three students of the Delhi University on May 3 1972, on charges of distributing hashish

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) Sir, On 2nd May, 1972, on the basis of information received, the Police of Tilak Nagar Police Station stopped two college students, Shri Yogeshwar Dayal and Shri Anup Kumar Sharma coming on a scooter on Jail Road Charas weighing 2 7 kg was recoverd from them A case under section 61 of the Excise Act was registered at Tilak Nagar Police Station the same day On interrogation the two students stated that they had obtained the charas from Shri Lokendra Singh, another college student The house of Shri Lokendra Singh was thereupon raided but nothing incriminating was recovered Shri Lokendra Singh was also arrested and on interrogation it was learnt that he had obtained this charas from Shri Chandrashekhar Yadav, a college student and a close friend of his

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) Is he a Member of this House ?

SHRI K. C PANT You are mixing up names

SHRI PILOO MODY Two of them

SHRI K C. PANT Sometimes one person looks like two ?

Shri Chandrashekhar Yadav had been residing in the College Hostel but had to vacate it about 1 month ago due to non payment of dues Thereafter Shri Chandrashekhar Yadav is said to have given this charas to Shri Lokendra Singh for safe custody and further disposal as the former was not willing to keep it at his house

Shri Chandrashekhar Yadav is reported to have gone to his home at Bharras (Rewari), District Gurgaon A search party was sent out but he could not be located Further information will be available only on his arrest and interrogation

Sir although this was an isolated instance and there is no reason to believe that college students in Delhi have taken to drugs in a big way or that drug pushers are exploiting a new market, Government have been fully alive to the problem and will take all necessary steps to prevent the spread of drug addiction among the student community The problem has to be tackled both by administrative measures and by educating the students regarding the ill effects of drugs on their mind and health The Delhi University is closed at present and only a few students are residing in the hostels The University authorities have instructed the Principals of colleges and wardens of hostels to keep a strict watch and to report any case of use of drugs by students to the University authorities and to the guardians involved. The University authorities also propose to hold a meeting of

the Principals and wardens before the University re-opens to ensure strict enforcement of these instructions.

The Police and the Controller of Drugs have been vigilant and have been taking steps to counter illegal traffic in contraband drugs and narcotics. During 1971 the Delhi Police recovered 83·488 Kgs. of charas, 36·9 Kgs. of Ganja, 449 39 Kgs. of opium, and 11,512·2 Kgs. of Poppy head.

SHRI PILOO MODY . That represents 10 per cent of consumption.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about hashish ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, this is a very sad day, because, even students are being involved in this thing. Only the other day we have lost a very precious life, the only child of the Minister in Kerala, Mr. Govindan Nair. Let us hope that there are not many who are involved. But it has been found out that the consumption of these narcotic drugs retards the physical and mental health of persons, especially the youth. Sir, I am quoting from the Report of the Narcotics Drugs Division of the U. N. O. It says :

> "The Commission on Man and Environment of the World Youth Assembly which met in New York from 9 to 17 July, 1970 rejected on 17 July, 1970 a motion supporting the legalization of the use of cannabis and declared that drug abuse in general is harmful to physical and mental health and hampers youth in fulfilling its proper role in society.

Sir, it is reported in the Press more than once that 25% of the public school boys, boarding school boys are involved. Students including girls also go in for pot in a big way. I really wish these figures are not correct. The other day three youths were arrested. These boys come from well-to-do families. They are only runners and pedlars. These Indian Mafias have made deep inroads into our society. Only the other day 4 teen-aged girls of a South Delhi private college were expelled for smoking charas. The weekly sale is modestly estimated in Delhi alone around Rs. 50,000, but only a portion of it has been detected. The hippies unfortunately gave a start three or four years ago, and I regret that the Prime Minister appreciated the hippies here.

Even hashish and opium-filled cigarettes are sold freely. It is sold openly everywhere just like illicit liquor. Even the Narcotics Commissioner in India has said that India is a big transit centre for hashish. Law for severe punishment was decided in 1970, but so far nothing has been done. We want to know, why, nothing has been done. The sources are, as we know, Nepal, Pakistan and the famous golden triangle of the borders of Thailand, Burma and Laos, and in India, Madhya Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. My hon. friend Shri R. S. Pandey should also have been included for this calling attention-notice, because it comes from his constituency too in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI R. S PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : Although it comes from there, it is used for peaceful purposes only and not for misuse.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The grower gets around 0 9 dollars a kg. whilst in America it is sold for 30,000 dollars a kg. In the case of opium, the grower gets up to 50 kg per hectare and when he gives it to the Government at the controlled rate, he gets at the rate of Rs. 50 to 70 per kg., but the smugglers there pay about Rs.200 per kg. You will be surprised to know that it is sold at Rs, 1000 per kg. in Calcutta It is no wonder, therefore, that the smugglers are so active and they even take to the smuggling process of putting the opium in the cut bellies of chicken or melons. There are a number of cases which have been detected like this. So far, we regret to say that Government have failed, and the police have failed, as they have failed in the case of checking the growth of the sale of illicit liquor or gold smuggling, because there are people who are high up, who are hand in glove with the Indian mafias and drug-runners and pedlars. They are smaller frys but the top ones are very powerful. Otherwise, how can we accept that the case of Shri Ravi Inder Rikhaye, a boy of 23, the son of a retired General, who was arrested with two American citizens by name Richard ward and Ors on 18th February,

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

1970 is still pending ? He was caught with 895 lb. of hashish worth Rs. 2 crores. There were police and customs officials involved. I would like to know how many court cases have been taken up. What has happened what energetic steps have Government taken to get a court judgment early ? Nothing has been done and the whole thing has been delayed. Now, there are vigorous attempts being made to destroy evidence. There was a fire in the customs godown. They wanted to burn the musical instruments. There were 30 cases of musical instruments which were used for this smuggling...

MR. SPEAKER : It is good research work, but the hon. Member should come to the calling-attention-notice also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to point out with figures how the Indian drug-runners and Government are working together. There were 30 cases of musical instruments, and an attempt was made to burn them during the last customs house fire. What has happened to that ? Why is it that $2\frac{1}{4}$ years have passed, and the case has not been disposed of ? Why is it that $2\frac{1}{4}$ years have passed in the case where the man was caught with Rs. 2 crores worth of hashish ?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should be relevant to the calling-attention-notice also. He should come to the students also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Again, there was another case dated the 7th February, 1970. Hashish worth 2 million dollars was involved, and the Prime Minister assured the House that suitable steps would be taken. We want to know what has been done to that.

The Narcotics Conference decided to stop cultivation. What decision have Government taken, and what is the substitute crop that they have in mind ? The International Narcotics Commission of the UN suggested a survey. What have Government done to that ? We have only an outmoded drug-addicts register. That serves no purpose. We want to know from the hon. Minister whether a copy of the report or reports sent by our country to the United Nations on the issue of narcotics will be laid on the Table of the House.

We want to know also Government's plan towards prevention, setting up of a Narcotics Cell, detection of crimes, treatment centres, and widespread rehabilitation and education centres and crop substitute for thse who grow narcotics. We want to know Government's plans on these things.

MR. SPEAKER : What about the students ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We want to treat them very kindly because they are only small fry.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I agree that these drugs have a harmful effect on physical and mental health. He need not have referred to the Narcotics Commission's Resolution to establish this fact. I think it is well known, and I think the dangers are appreciated. The only thing is that these dangers should be brought home to the young people who are not necessarily all addicts but who may be experimenting with it on some occasions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Pedlars.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Experimenters.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Experimenters ? Giving them respectability ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Some of them are. It is a question of fact.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is not the consumer but the man who sells who has to be brought to book.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The second point is about the extent of drug-taking. As I said in my statement...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am talking about the Mafias, the real criminals.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The Delhi University authorities have told us that they had no report of any other incident of this nature. They did so in a letter of May 3, 1972. Therefore, they said, it may not be correct to say that the situation is alarming in or that students are taking to the drug in a big way. This is what the University authorities feel. In the month of August last year, a meeting was called by an officer of the Health Ministry to go into this question, Thereafter certain decisions were taken in that meeting. The University authorities also took some decisions and some steps to see that they get prompt reports of any such incident, so that they could then take remedial and enforcement measures.

So far as the action of the administration is concerned, I have indicated in my main reply some quantities of drugs which were under illegal traffic or contraband traffic and how much has been recovered in the course of 1971. Apart from this, there have been arrests; a certain number of cases have been started.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How many ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The figures of arrest are : 1970 Opium 3, charas I ; 1971 Opium I ; 1972 (up-to-date) : opium 2, charas 3.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Very meagre.

SHRI K. C. PANT : This is in respect of Roshan Ara police station which are in the university area, because the question was directed to that area. In respect of the other police station in that area, police station, Civil Lines, the figures are : 1970 opium 2, charas 8 ; 1971 charas 4, ganja 2; poppy husks I. As I said, this is not in respect of the whole of Delhi, but of the two police stations mentioned. This gives some idea of the action being taken.

He asked about the Law against illegal trafficking in narcotics as well as drugs. I do not want to take up the time of the House unnecessarily, but since many members are concerned about this matter, they should know that the excise department which is concerned with these drugs can take action and can control their traffic under the provisions of the following Acts : The Punjab Excise Act (I of 1914) as enforced in the Union Territory of Delhi in respect of intoxicating drugs like bhang, charas, ganja, hashish etc ; The Opium Act of 1878 in respect of opium ; The Punjab Opium Smoking Act, 1948 as enforced in the Union Territory of Delhi in respect of opium smoking ; the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act 1955 in respect of opium, bhang etc. used for medicinal purposes, and The Dangerous Drugs Act of 1930 in respect of opium derivatives such as morphine, castormorphine, pyridine, etc.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Narcotic Commission thought in 1970 that these Acts were not sufficient to cover the volume of crimes. That is why I have suggested that there should be a stringent Law which would give a deterrent punishment to these people.

MR. SPEAKER : Be patient, It covers a very wide field. We have no time. From Delhi University to the UNO, it is a long distance.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The other question that he had asked pertains to the Finance Ministry; the Narcotics Section of the Finance Ministry. The Rikhye case to which he has referred, for instance, has been answered and the details have been given today itself, in reply to an unstarred question, by the Finance Ministry. So. I would refer him to that. The Rikhye case covers musical instruments, etc., to which he was also referring.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Please tell us why two and a quarter years have been taken.

MR SPEAKER : I allowed you to go a little out of the scope of the question, but because of that, do not take it as a definite right that you must ask more questions. Give the Minister a chance to reply in so far as they are within his knowledge. He had no knowledge that so many questions which are beyond the scope of the subject-matter would be put to him. But I allowed the hon. Member.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU . We are grateful to you.

MR SPEAKER No question of gratefulness You made a good research, and it deserves our appreciation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Thank you, Sir

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह चीज जंगल की आग की तरह दिल्ली के विद्यार्थियो मे फैल रही है, कालेज के ही विद्यार्थियो मे नही, स्कूलो के विद्यार्थियो मे भी। अभी हाल मे एक अबोध बालक की मृत्यु हो गई जो चौदह साल का था और केरल के एक मिनिस्टर श्री गोविन्दन नायर का इकलौता पुत्र था। पता चला है उसने अफीम खाई थी। पहले तो लोग मुफ्त मे चरस या पाट पिलाते है, उसके बाद जब युवको को आदत पड जाती है तब फिर वह चोरी करके उसे खरीदते है और इस्तेमाल करते है। जिस तरह से चीन मे अफीम बाहर से लाई गई थी और उसके बाद चीन की बुरी तबाही की हालत हुई, लगता है कि कही हमारे देश मे भी वही हालत न हो। वैसे तो हमारे यहाँ लोग पुरातन काल से सुलफा और भाँग पीते रहे है, लेकिन आज कल जिस तेजी से यह चीज बढ रही है, वैसा पहले कभी नही हुआ। गोआ मे तो 70 परसेंट लोगो को नशे की आदत है। अगर आप कनाट प्लेस चले जाये तो जो अन्डरग्राउंड रेस्टोरां और कैफे है वहाँ पर हर वक्त हाट म्यूजिक सुनेंगे जैसे : दम लगाओ दम, मिट जाये गम और हरे रामा हरे कृष्णा। यह आप सब जगह रेडियो पर भी सुन सकते है। मै अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप देखिये कि कितना विषैला प्रचार हो रहा है।

पिछले साल कनाट प्लेस मे कृष्णलीला भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर लाई गई। काफी अमरीकी नौजवान और नवयुवतियाँ उसमे शामिल हुईं। पारदर्शी मलमल के गुलाबी कपडे पहने हुए विदेशी लोगों ने कृष्ण लीला की और देश की एक बहुत बडी राजनैतिक धार्मिक सस्था के नेता ने उसका उद्घाटन किया। शहर के बालक घर से भेजने पर भी मन्दिर कभी नही जाते थे वह भी उस कृष्णलीला मे शामिल हुए। रात भर धुन के साथ कृष्णलीला चलती थी। वह अपना नाम कृष्ण रखते थे और जो लडकियाँ बाहर से आई थी वह अपना नाम गोपी या राधिका रखती थी। अगर किसी को उस खुले पडाल मे जाने का मौका मिलता तो वह देखता कि वहाँ कितना धुआ रात को होता था। वहाँ लोग चरस के साथ थोडी अफीम भी पीने को रख देते थे। उसकी वजह से ऐसी बुरी आदत पड जाती है कि कभी छूटती नही।

कृष्ण लीला धर्म के नाम पर मठो और मन्दिरो के नाम पर पिछडी जातियो म तथा मन्दिरो और मठो मे प्राचीन काल से साधुओ मे इसका प्रयोग होता था, और आज भी होता है, लेकिन आज कल यह विद्यार्थियो मे बहुत अधिक फैल रहा है। यह बहुत गम्भीर समस्या है। जहाँ तक एक्साइज विभाग का सवाल है, दिल्ली मे वह इन सब नशीली व्यवसाय की चीजो को पकडने मे समर्थ नही है क्योकि उनके पास कानूनी शक्ति भी नही है साधन भी नही है और तादाद भी उनकी बहुत कम है। जिस तरह से यू० पी० मे एक्साइज का डेडीकेटेड महकमा बनाया गया है उसी तरह दिल्ली मे भी बनाया जा सकता है जिससे इसको रोका जा सके।

आजकल चूँकि शराब बहुत महगी व मिलावटी है इसलिये लोग जहरीली चीजे पीते है। इसी तरह से आज चार आने और आठ आने मे चौबीस घटे या सात दिन का सस्ता नशा मिल जाता है। इन सारी चीजो पर विस्तार के साथ सोचना चाहिये और उसको रोकने के लिये स्पष्ट कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये ताकि हमारे नौजवानो का कल्याण हो सके। आज तो स्थिति यह है कि जो बालक पन्द्रह दिन पहले श्री पीलू मोदी की तरह थे, चन्द दिनो मे वह श्री पहाड़िया की तरह दुबले पतले हो जाते हैं। इतना खराब जो नशा है, मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि उस रोक थाम के लिये आप क्या सख्त कार्रवाई कर रहे है ?

दिल्ली की पुलिस के अधिकार बढाने तथा तादाद बढाने और एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट का अलग महकमा बनाये जाने के बारे में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त पहले तो कोई गलत-फहमी न हो इसलिये मै कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री पहाडिया शुरू से हाल एम दुबले-पतले थे, कभी मोटे नही थे ।

श्री शशि भूषण जी ने जो तस्वीर खीची है उससे तो ऐसा लगता है कि बहुत ज्यादा फैलाव इन चीजो का हुआ है, लेकिन दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी से हमको जो सूचना मिली है उसके अनुसार वैसी तस्वीर नही है जैसी उन्होने सदन के सामने रक्खा है । वैसे कई दशो मे आज यह समस्या सामने खडी है कि नौजवान लोग—युवक और युवतियाँ—इन ड्रग्ज का प्रयोग कर रही है और यह बहुत बडा समस्या बनती जा रही है । जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा हमारे देश मे गाजा सुलफा वगैरह बहुत पुरातन काल से प्रयोग म आ रहे है साधुओ वगैरह म । मगर जिस चीज से चिन्ता होती है वह यह कि जो नौजवान पहले इसका कभी छूते नही थे, बुरा समझते थे, गलत समझते थे, वही इसका प्रयोग बडा मात्रा मे करने लगे है और यह समझने लग है कि इसका प्रयोग करना एक फशन की चीज है । यह चीज चिन्ताजनक है । (**व्यवधान**) अमरीका म भी यह समस्या बहुत बडा है, और उसका भी प्रभाव पडता है ।

जहाँ तक इस सुझाव का सबध है कि एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट को एक स्वतत्र विभाग बनाया जाय, तो यह तो सजेशन फार ऐक्शन है । इस पर विचार करने के बारे मे मै कुछ कह नही सकता ।

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore) It is very difficult for all of us to know what is charas I do not know what is the difference between hashish and charas I, my wife and children went a few days ago to see Hare Rama Hare Krishna In the film it was shown how the youngsters and juveniles were smoking charas and singing Dham Maro Dham Dham Dham In every house the juveniles have started singing this and are in pursuit of agencies where such charas will be available Society has come to such a degenerating point Sophisticated persons and society like to run after such things, not only charas ICS and IAS people are always after embassy parties where cocktails are available Society has almost become degenerate and the Minister saying that it has not reached a proportion at which we should feel alarmed, is something very disheartening The hon Minister was saying that this was an isolated instance

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) If there are one or two students like that in a college, all students are not like this

MR SPEAKER All the ICS people are also not like that

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA It is a social evil and the Government should rise to the occasion It has taken such proportions that people even outside India had become conscious of this evil In Turkey Middle-east Burma and Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries this has become a very alarming problem

The death of Narayan has given a rude shock I wonder how many students, perhaps thousands of them are going to be victims He has said about two male children I know students in colleges and universities are after this hallucination because they say that after taking charas they see *ashtami brahmandam* in their eyes a coloured vision comes to them People want to forget themselves and so they take to drinking Drinking gives them solace After taking charas, similarly, people see hallucinations which they run after

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) How did the Member know? Did he ever taste it ?

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA This member has taken bhang once, that was in a puja prasad So, if all these things are allowed in society, taking

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]

bhang, ganja or opium, students running after charas cannot be called a social crime. What is the penalty for it ? In the Indian Penal Code, the jurists and legal luminaries say there is no heavy penalty by which we can check it. In the Customs Act the maxiumum penalty is upto five years. By penalty alone it cannot be checked. The smugglers, we know, earn about Rs. 300 crores by all these practices. Unless you change the structure of social thinking, it is very difficult to put a stop to it.

After bringing this to the notice of the Government, I want to ask: Is the Government thinking of reverting back to the stage of prohibition ? Prohibition has been thrown to the winds. Now-a-days we do not think in terms of prohibition at all. Unless we think in that line, it is difficult to check this social evil. Is the Government thinking of making the law so stringent and the penalty so heavy, that those who indulge in this practice will think ten times before they do so ? Is the Government thinking of publishing all the reports which the former enquiry committees have prepared ?

SHRI SUMAR GUHA (Contai) : I want to make one observation. An attempt has been made to tarnish all the student community with a single brush and classify them as criminals. There may be a few students... (*Interruptions*). Shri Shashi Bhushan and others said so; they tarnished the whole student community in India with one brush. I strongly protest against it; there are thousands and thousands of boys who do not even touch it...(*Interruptions*). As a teacher I feel it my duty to say that you should not have tarnished all of them with the same brush.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : I was also a teacher. It has become a social malaise; I am calling it a deep, anti-social evil.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Shri Shashi Bhushan talked generally of students in high schools and colleges.

श्री शशि भूषण : हाई स्कूल के बच्चे मरे हैं, गिरफ्तार हुए हैं उस नशे के चक्कर में । यह कैसी बात कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI K. C. PANT: I do not think there should be any excitement over this question.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a serious problem; it must be tackled realistically.

SHRI K. C. PANT : While it is true—I have made it plain—that only very few students, as far as we know, are indulging in drugs, I had drawn a line among those who could be called addicts and those who may be experimenting with drug once in a while, may be tempted out of a sense of misplaced adventure or they may be misled by their friends to experiment with it. There are so many things. At the same time I appreciate the hon. Member's anxiety about the problem and his attempts to set it in a wider setting. Therefore the question has to be dealt with sensitively and with understanding, particularly in so far as young people are concerned. What is charas ? He asked me. I also tried to find out this morning what exactly charas was and I was told that it was a leaf of the Indian hemp, perhaps the resin that comes out of the Indian hemp, that is charas. Hashish is the processed leaf of this tree. He says it is a social evil. I do not agree with him that our society is degenerating. He must understand that certain winds of change are blowing over many countries in various matters. Similar phenomenon and similar problems are being encountered by various countries and we should not unnecessarily look down upon ourselves in all these matters. We should, instead, try to cope up with these problems as they crop up.

He said that it was a social evil and that the Government should rise to the occasion. He himself pointed out that penalty is not the answer; it is really changing the social thinking. In this context I was a little surprised to hear him say that he has taken bhang, because if social thinking is to change then at least all of us should at least not publicise the fact that we take bhang; that

is the minimum necessity *(Interruption)* I realise that there are others but it should not be publicised, I have drawn the line at publicity

MR SPEAKER Mr Pandey was an adventurer

SHRI R S PANDEY Bhang is good if you take with tandai

श्री शशि भूषण : मै एक परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन देना चाहता हूँ । मैने विद्यार्थी कम्युनिटी के सबध मे बिल्कुल नही कहा । श्री समर गुहा ने कहा है कि मैने सारे विद्यार्थियो के लिए कहा है । मैने सिर्फ विद्यार्थियो के लिए बिल्कुल नही कहा । विद्यार्थियो के अलावा सब जगह यह रोग फैल रहा है । इससे मैं चाहता हूँ कि ससद सदस्य भी बचे ।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मदसौर) मत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य मे इसके बारे मे जो कुछ कहा है उससे हमे सतोष मिला हो, ऐसी बात नही है । उन्होने इस प्रश्न को एक बहुत ही साधारण प्रश्न बनाने की बात की है और कहा है कि यह बिल्कुल आइसोलेटिड सी, बहुत ही साधारण सी घटना है । मै जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस घटना के पीछे किन लोगो का हाथ है ? आखिर यह वृत्ति छात्रो मे पैदा क्यो हुई है ? इसके कारण कौन से है ? यदि आप कारणो मे जाना नही चाहते है और समझते है कि केवल दो चार छात्रो को पकडने से या समाज मे ऐसे और भी जो लोग है, उनमे से दो चार को पकड लेने मे काम चल जाएगा तो यह सही नही है । कारणो की खोज करके उनको दूर करना होगा । समाज मे जो इस प्रकार के अपराध करते हैं उनको ही पकड लेने से काम नही चलेगा । वातावरण इसके पक्ष मे पैदा करने वाली जो परिस्थितियाँ है, उनमे आपको जाना होगा । हमारे यहाँ विदेशी संस्कृति, विदेशी सभ्यता और आचरण को विकृत रूप से पेश करने वाले कुछ लोग है जिससे मेरा आशय हिप्पियों से है, वे भी इसके लिए बहुत ज्यादा हद तक जिम्मेदार हैं । अभी हमारे मित्र शशि भूषण जी ने कहा कि कनाट प्लेस मे जाकर देखिए । वहाँ जाकर आप देखे कि किस तरह से वे आचरण करते है । वहाँ केवल विद्यार्थी ही नही बल्कि विद्यार्थियो से इतर जो लोग है उन पर भी इनके आचरण का किस प्रकार का प्रभाव पड सकता है, पडता हैं इसको आप बडी आसानी से देख सकते है । वे गाजा, चरस, अफीम आदि का जो प्रयोग करते है उसको देखकर यदि हमारे छात्रो मे से कुछ लाग विचलित हो जाएँ—सभी को दोष मैं देना नही चाहता—लेकिन कुछ लोग विचलित होकर इनका प्रयोग करते है तो यह हमारे लिये गभीर चिन्ता का विषय हो जाता है और हमको इस पर गभीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है ।

यह जो घटना हुई है यह पहली नही है । काफी अर्स से इस तरह की घटनाएँ होती आ रही है । दूसरी जगहो पर भी इस तरह के कार्य चलते रहे है इस घटना की जानकारी मे कहा है कि कुछ लोग है जो रैग्युलरली उसके उपभोक्ता रहे है । ऐसे भी लोग है जो कभी-कभी बाई चास, जब उनकी इच्छा हुई तो अफीम, गाजा चरस आदि का प्रयोग करते रहे है । हमने अखबारो मे केरल के परिवहन मत्री के लडके की मृत्यु का समाचार देखा है । अभी तक डाक्टरी रिपोर्ट नही आई है कि उसकी मृत्यु अफीम खाने से हुई या किसी दूसरे कारण से । लेकिन यह तथ्य है कि मादक द्रव्यो का जो सेवन बढ रहा है छात्र उससे बचे नही रहे है । में चाहता हूँ कि छात्र जगत उसमे बचा रहे । मै यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कौन से निश्चित कदम उठा रही है, जिससे छात्रो मे यह वृत्ति न बढे । मै यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस बारे म वार्डन्ज और प्रिंसिपल्ज को क्या सलाह दी है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य कृष्णलीला किस ने करवाई और उसमे कौन लोग थे ?

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाडेय : मै कहना नही चाहता था । माननीय सदस्य ने उसका जिक्र

[श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय]

किया है तो कह देता हूँ वह नीला हिप्पीज की भी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में हिप्पीज के आगमन पर प्रतिबन्ध क्यों नहीं लगाया जाता है? यदि श्रीलंका सरकार उन पर प्रतिबंध लगा सकती है, तो हमारी सरकार भी लगा सकती है। उस वातावरण का हमारे जीवन पर और विशेषकर छात्रों के जीवन पर, प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है। उसको रोकने लिए सरकार कौन से प्रभावी कदम उठा रही है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में मादक द्रव्यों का विदेशों मे आना या प्रवेश और खुले आम बिक्री न हो, इसके लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि हिप्पीज का, या पश्चिमी देशो मे आज जो देखने को मिलता है, उसका प्रभाव यहाँ पड़ता है। ये सब बातें सही है, लेकिन हमको यह समझना है कि दुनिया में कई बुरी चीजें होती है और आज की दुनिया मे, जो बहुत छोटी हो गई है, एक देश मे जो कुछ होता है, उसका असर दूसरे देशों पर भी पड़ता है। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ परिवारो मे अध्यापकों और बच्चों मे, इतनी शक्ति होनी चाहिए कि बुरी चीजों का प्रभाव हमारे बच्चो पर न पड़े। असली बात वह है। दूसरे देशों में जो बुराइयाँ है, उनको रोकने मे हम सफल नही हो सकते है। यह उनकी समस्या है। हमे देखना है कि हम अपने देश मे ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करें, जिसमे बच्चों में इन ड्रग्ज का चलन न बढ़े और उनको यह अन्दाज हो कि ये कितनी बुरी चीजें है और इनसे कितना नुकसान हो सकता है। यह बुनियादी चीज है।

जहाँ तक यूनिवर्सिटी का संबंध है, जिस से यह प्रश्न संबंधित है, उस ने इस विषय मे कई निर्णय लिये हैं। दिल्ली के मेडिकल आफ़िसर्ज की एक मीटिंग में यह निर्णय हुआ था कि ड्रग्ज की क्या क्या बुराइयाँ हैं, उन से सेहत और तंदुरुस्ती पर क्या बुरा असर पड़ता है, इस आशय का एक ब्राशर बना कर विद्यार्थियों में प्रसारित किया जाये। उस ब्राशर मे यह बताया जाये कि ड्रग्ज के एडिक्शन के क्या खतरनाक परिणाम हैं।

दूसरे, यूनिवर्सिटी मे विजिलेंस को इन्टेन्सीफ़ाई किया जाये और अगर कोई ऐसे लड़के हों, जिन को एडिक्शन हो गया हो, तो उन को ठीक तरह से आइसोलेट किया जाये, उन को समझाया जाये और, जहाँ तक हो सके, उन को ड्रग्ज मे बीन एवे किया जाये।

कालेजिज को स्ट्रिक्ट वाच रखने के लिए कहा गया है और अगर कोई ऐसा इन्सिडेंट होता है, तो उस की रिपोर्ट की जाये/होस्टल्ज के वार्डन्ज को भी स्ट्रिक्ट वाच रखने के लिए कहा गया है। जब यूनिवर्सिटी खुलेगी, तो प्रिंसिपल्ज और होस्टल्ज के वार्डन्ज की मीटिंग बुलाई जायेगी, जिस में यूनिवर्सिटी के अधिकारी इस बारे में उन से चर्चा करेंगे और एनफोर्समेंट पर जोर देंगे।

इस के अलावा गार्डियन्ज को भी इस विषय में बताया जाना है। यूनिवर्सिटीज़ मे और तरह की रीक्रीएशन और एन्टरटेनमेंट हो, जिस से लड़को का मन ड्रग्ज़ की तरफ न जाये।

दिल्ली के कंट्रोलर आफ ड्रग्ज़ ने जो कुछ कार्यवाही की है, मैं उस के दो उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मैनड्रेक्स एक शक्तिशाली हिपनाटिक ड्रग है। यह सूचना मिली थी कि उस का बहुत एडिक्शन हो रहा है। इस में काफी स्ट्रिक्ट एनफोर्समेंट किया गया। पांच फर्म्ज़ को ससपेंड किया गया। सितम्बर, 1971 में इस ड्रग की सेल 23,000 टेबलेट्स थी, लेकिन मार्च, 1972 में वह 2600 टेबलेट रह गई। इसी तरह जब यह सूचना मिली कि बारबिटुरेट्स का दुरुपयोग होता है, तो स्थानीय उत्पादकों को समझाया गया और उन्होंने मान लिया है कि वे इस का उत्पादन आधा, पचास प्रतिशत, करेंगे।

इस मामले में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन भी चौकन्नी है और यूनिवर्सिटी भी जो कदम उठाये जा सकते हैं, वे उठाये जा रहे हैं। यूनिवर्सिटी और छात्रों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा है कि अगर श्रीलंका सरकार हिप्पियों के आगमन पर रोक लगा सकती है, तो भारत सरकार क्यों नही लगा सकती है। मंत्री महोदय ने इस का उत्तर नही दिया है।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिप्पीज पर रोक लगाने के बारे में एक स्पेसिफिक क्वेस्चन पूछा गया है, लेकिन उस का उत्तर नही दिया गया है।

12.56 hrs.

RE BREACH OF CONVENTION

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I have not received any communication from you. I have written to you not once or twice but thrice.

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you getting up again and again ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to draw your attention to a letter which I wrote to you, and also the two reminders, in connection with a certain breach of Parliamentary convention and parliamentary practice which was introduced by the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

MR. SPEAKER : I have received full information from the Government and I am satisfied that there was no breach on convention in that. He is at liberty to see whatever correspondence we have had on the subject.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, I did not seek any clarification. I wanted you to defend the rights and privileges of the members of this House which have been consistently breached for quite some time now. A clarification privately sent to a Member by the Minister of External Affairs will not satisfy me. That is not my object. It is a very important matter. It is a convention in this House for the last 20 years that if during the session of Parliament a Minister goes to a foreign country on any official mission and returns to the country, it is obligatory on his part to make a statement on the floor of the House about the objective and purpose of his visit and the results achieved by the visit. During this session Shri Swaran Singh visited Afganistan and Moscow Dr K. L. Rao visited Bangla Desh and made a statement in the press. There was a meeting at the Emissaries' level by Shri D. P. Dhar, who has the rank of a Minister and he has made so many statements in the press. Are we, Members of this House, to know from the press or the Information Bureau as to what is going on abroad ? Sir, I want a clear ruling from you. It is a breach of the conventions practised by this House for the last 23 years and introduced by the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. It is a convention that whenever a Minister goes abroad on an official visit, he will have to make a statement in Parliament on the outcome of his visit. It is his responsibility to the House. Now he is making one statement after another, irresponsible statements, contradictory statements...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariaganj): Sir, there should be a limit to his talking.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You are nothing but a rubber stamp of the Government ...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Sir, he should withdraw those remarks because they are not in good taste. ...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This breach of the convention is going on continuously...

MR. SPEAKER : I did not permit him to speak and still he goes on speaking... (*Interruptions*).

13 hrs.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : Sir, you have not been pleased

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

to admit the motion which I sent you a couple of days earlier. Now I have been sent a copy of the memorandum from the Ministry concerned. I am not going into it. I am not personally satisfied with the arguments given here. You might have been satisfied. May I, therefore, request you, since I had tried to raise what I consider to be a serious Parliamentary problem, to find out some ways and means so that, perhaps, in your chamber or elsewhere as you decide, we could discuss this matter? I am not satisfied even though you may be satisfied with what has been communicated by the Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : I quite appreciate the way in which Prof. Mukerjee has said it. But the hon. Member, Shri Samar Guha, gets up and goes on and on without giving me any chance to give him the permission. He goes on with all excitement and disturbance in the House. That is not always good. There is a proper way of doing it. I would not have stopped him if he wanted to make a submission in a proper way. But he got up and went on and on. What I mean to say is that he should try to be fair. Then, he picks up quarrel with everybody in the House...(*Interruptions*). Order, order. You are grown up people, mature people; you have seen a lot of the world. Sometimes you should have the patience to listen.

So far as Mr. D. P. Dhar's visit was concerned...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : To Murree.

MR. SPEAKER : To wherever it is, to Pakistan, to Murree or two Rawalpindi. So far as that is concerned, I had the Government's note and I was satisfied that it need not have been brought to the House.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is it secret ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not that much secret. But there are other sides of it also.

I asked the Secretary to supply copies to the hon. Members who wanted to have some information about it. Prof. Mukerjee says that he is not satisfied. We can sit together and look into it. We can look into the points on which they are not satisfied...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I make a submission ?

MR. SPEAKER : When the Speaker is standing, nothing will go on record. You please sit down. That is a very bad habit. I condemn it. Do you think that when you stand, I must sit down ? Don't make me sit down. You please sit down. I am on my legs. You should not be so impatient.

So far as the visits of other Ministers are concerned, I also agree with you that some information, factual or whatever it is, can be given. If there is something very secret or undiplomatic or whatever you call it, that can be coveyed to the Speaker and the Speaker convey it. But some sort of information can be given When any Minister visits some other country—Mr. Khadilkar went to Santiago—something should be mentioned. As much information as can be shared with the Members of this House should be given. You must take the House into confidence.

So far as Mr. D. P. Dhar's visit is concerned, we can sit together and look into the points on which they are not satisfied. So far as the visits of other Ministers are concerned I have already sent your views to them. Let us see what comes out of it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I with your permission, Sir, make a submission on what you have said just now ? I will not take more than a minute.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, in that case we should take the lunch hour today also. But most of the members have not been informed about it. (*Interruption*)

13.05 hrs.

RE: THREATENED JUTE STRIKE IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : This is about the jute strike in

West Bengal. We had given a call-attention notice on this The strike is coming on 8th May. The hon. Labour Minister is here. He can apprise the House of the position.

MR. SPEAKER : You can mention about strike on Monday.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The strike is on Monday, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : You always come like that. Last time also you came like that. *(Interruption)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am sure, Sir, you are aware of the magnitude of the problem. It involves millions of bellies. If the jute strike is allowed to come, it will mean a terrific, irreparable loss to the country's economy. Therefore, in order to help the Government, in order to do our duty as Members of this House, we had asked you, Sir, to use your good offices to request the Government to make a statement as to what steps they are taking to prevent the jute strike and to see that the employers are made to meet the legitimate demands of the jute workers.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE : It is purely a Central matter, Sir. The hon. Minister of Foreign Trade, while replying to a question, said that he was negotiating. He has negotiated and has gone to Moscow. He is now in Moscow. But the Minister of Labour, Shri Khadilkar, is here. This matter has serious implications, apart from the strike which we welcome. The question is about jute industry where so much of foreign exchange is involved. Tomorrow is Saturday and the day after is Sunday. On Monday there is the strike. That is why I request you to ask the Minister to make a statement. Let the negotiations fail. We welcome the strike. But the jute mill-owners are trying to bully the workers. *(Interruption)*

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Just one minute, Sir. You appreciated my anxiety when you said that I was impatient. I want to be impatient in defence of the rights of the House. I wanted to seek your permission. In the last two days when permission was not given, I did not raise it, Sir

MR. SPEAKER : You are a very good man. Kindly sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : If I have given you trouble, please try to understand the spirit, Sir, that I was so anxious to raise it. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : About the jute strike, the question was raised I have some information which I will share with the House This morning I had discussions on telephone with Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, Chief Minister of West Bengal He is seized of the matter and he has communicated to me that, if all the efforts do not end in a settlement, perhaps, we would have to intervene. *(Interruption)* That is the present position. As I said, every effort is being made to avert the strike. *(Interruption)*

13.09 hrs

STATEMENT *RE* : POLICE FIRING ON WORKERS AT AMBERNATH

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K. KHADILKAR) : Regarding Ambernath, yesterday you had mentioned it. Because they linked it with Payment of Wages Act, you, perhaps, with great reluctance said, 'let the Minister say something about it'. *(Interruption)* I was resisting it primarily because it is the sphere of the State Government The State Government is there—it is a law and order problem. Even implementation of Payment of Wages Act is left to the State Governments. But, as you desired yesterday, I have got some information. If you permit me, I will give it to the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Surely.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As I said earlier, the query should have been directed to the Home Ministry. But because of Payment of Wages Act, this deplorable incident has taken place through our machinery.

I will place some facts before the House.

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

We have had no report so far from the Government of Maharashtra who are primarily concerned as the appropriate Government in this case, both in regard to the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of the Payment of Wages Act. I am told the Home Ministry hos got some report. However, according to the information made available by the Central Industrial Relations Machinery, discontent among the workers in the steel factory of the KT Group of Industries, Ambernath had been brewing for some time over the question of low wages. The trouble is reported to have flared up on the night of April 25, 1972 when the management failed to pay to the workers arrears of wages due on April 22, 1972. The workers are reported to have decided to stay on in the factory premises till they received their dues. The management sought the assistance of the Police to get the workers removed from the factory premises. This was resented to by the workers and there was a scuffle between the workers and the police. The Police are reported to have resorted to lathi charge to clear the workers from the factory premises and the workers retaliated by pelting stones.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I had been there, Sir. This is wrong.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The police opened fire as a result of which 14 persons sustained bullet injuries and nine of these are reported to have succumbed to bullet injuries... *(Interruptions)* Ten police personnel are also reported to have received injuries. The Collector of Thana District has ordered a magisterial enquiry into police firing.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let there be a judicial inquiry. Nine people have died.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The Government of Maharashtra have also announced the institution of a judicial inquiry by a Sessions Judge. That is the position.

The Government of India deplore it very much that a dispute arising from delay in the payment of wages should have led to these serious developments involving the death of such a large number of workers...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Large number ? Had it been only one killed, you would have been satisfied ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR ; Beyond this we have no other information. As I said, the Home Ministry has got some information. As soon as we have got all the information, we will study them in order to decide on the steps that may be necessary to parevent such tragic occurrences in the future.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariaganj): May I know from the Minister the cause for the delayed payment. Why was the payment delayed ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Has the employer been prosecuted ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The hon. Minister has very skilfuliy evaded many issues. He has given only partial information. The Police chained the workers within the factory and shot and killed them. It is a shameful thing for the country... *(Interruptions)*

13.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962, CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, 1944, FINANCE (No. 2) ACT, 1971, EMERGENCY RISKS (GOODS) INSURANCE ACT, 1971, ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G. S. R. 251 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G. S. R. 252 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G. S. R. 441 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G. S. R. 442 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) S. O. 285 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) S. O. 969 and 970 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1935/72]

(2) A copy of the Central Excise (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 417 in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1972, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—. 1936/72]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 51 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971 :

(i) G. S. R. 208 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1972.

(ii) G. S. R. 237 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 1972.

(iii) G. S. R. 238 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 1972. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1937/72]

(4) A copy of the Hindi version of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Scheme, published in Notification No. S. O. 5483 in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1971, under sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT – 1938/72]

(5) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 5485 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1972 regarding list of goods not insurable under the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1971, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1939/72]

(6) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Scheme (Hindi version) published in Notification No. S. O. 5486 in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1972 under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Act, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1940/72]

(7) A copy of the Eighth Valuation Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as at 31st March, 1971, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1941/72]

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :

(i) G. S. R. 247 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G. S. R. 250 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th April, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1942/72]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) The Cost Audit (Qualifications) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 257 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1972.

(ii) G. S. R. 258 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1972. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1943/72]

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LTD., BOMBAY AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT COCHIN REFINERIES LTD.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PATROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(1) Annual Report (Hindi version) of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1944/72]

(2) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cochin Refineries Limited, for the year ended the 31st August, 1970.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cochin Refineries Limited for the year ended the 31st August 1970 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1945/72]

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 14th April, 1972 :

(1) The Aircraft (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

(2) The Indian Copper Corporation (Taking Over of Management) Bill, 1972.

(3) The Marine Products Export Develop ent Authority Bill, 1972.

(4) The Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1971.

13 16 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1972-73 – *Contd.*

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : Now we resume the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : I want to make a submission, Sir. Yesterday, there were a number of members who wanted that the time for this vital economic Ministry be extended by one hour. There was a unanimous consensus...

MR. SPEAKER : You ask for extension of time. Then it comes to taking away the lunch hour.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Let us take away the lunch hour. We won't mind.

MR. SPEAKER : This was all settled in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : This is absolutely a vital Ministry. There was a unanimous consensus in the House which was conveyed to the Minister of Parliamentary Affair as also and there was an agreement.

MR. SPEAKER : we will now adjourn and meet at 2. That will mean half an hour more.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : The Speaker has been generous enough to give you half an hour more. Sir, if the House is agreeable, let us sit through the lunch hour.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : The request can be met if we continue to sit through the lunch. What is the difficulty ?

MR. SPEAKER : Even now ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Yes, what is the difficulty ? I have not objection.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I think we may sit through the lunch and it will be a good compromise between one hour and half an hour.

MR. SPEAKER : I tell you the position We have $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours already avilable. Unlike other Friday, we shall take up the Private Members' Business at 4 p m. instead of at 3·30 p m. Then we will have enough time even if we abjourn for lunch. We will have 40-50 minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : It is very hot outside. Let us sit here.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Members know that there is going to be lunch hour. They may not be available here.

So, we adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 2 p. m. instead of at 2·15.

13·17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall take up further consideration of the Demands for grants under the control of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. We shall dispose of these Demands at 4 p. m, The hon. Minister has intimated that he would require 40 minutes for his reply I shall call him at about 3·20 p. m. The rest of the time is available to Members.

Shri Dhamankar may now continue his speech.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi) : Yesterday, while speaking on the Demands of the petroleum and chemicals Ministry, I was commending the good work done by Lubrizol Ltd, a public sector undertaking in Thana district of Mahrashtra. They have stepped up the production from 5,500 metric tonnes in 1970 to nearly 9000 metric tonnes this year. They have also catered to the increased needs of the consumers during the war period. The labour relations are smooth and cordial. Particular care is taken to recruit 75 per cent of the unskilled and semi-skilled labour from the local population. This gives employment to villagers round about and develops a helpful and co-operative atmosphere there. They have also made a profit of Rs. 32 lakhs by the end of March, 1971.

Engineers India Ltd., designers and consultants in various projects are doing very useful work. In the international field also, they have prepared designs for the Shiraz refinery in Iran.

Our public undertakings like the fertilisers and chemicals plants are developing and helping the country to become self-sufficient. But in the case of fertilisers we are not still self-sufficient. New fertiliser

[Shri Dhamankar]

factories are coming up in the Public, private and co-operative sectors. One thing has to be very carefully looked to. The Planning and Development Division of the Fertiliser Corporation has done original work to make India self-reliant in the sphere of fertilisers. Like oil, vested interests both in India and abroad are constantly trying to damage and obstruct the excellent work the Fertiliser Corporation of India are doing in their P & D Division. The coal-based fertiliser plants are being set up for the first time in India entirely as a result of the P & D Division's dedicated work and just when the fruits of years of hard labour are bearing fruit, disruptive tendencies are taking shape there and causing damage. The disturbed conditions at Sindri where the Planning Division is located have to be watched because they may pose a threat to our national security and national integration. Therefore, we have to be careful and I would request Government to keep a close watch on such activities.

Hindustan Antibiotics are doing very well. They are catering for the needs of not only this country but have started exporting their products to other countries. This public sector undertaking has made sales of nearly Rs. 6 crores and profit of Rs. 44 lakhs and has given employment to about 2,000 workers in Maharashtra. Hindustan Organic Chemicals are also doing well

Now I come to the dark side of the picture, IOC. During the debate on the Demands for Grants last year, areas which needed particular attention were highlighted. Similarly the Minister concerned was pointedly cautioned about the loopholes through which self-centred bureaucrates, a new class, belonging to the *tribe of 'capitalists* without investments' were allowing legitimate profits which should have accrued to the IOC and the public exchequer to pass to the hands of private vested interests including monopoly business interests like the Goenkas who continue to enjoy the fruits of public sector ventures through their operations in manufacture and sale of barrels, purchase of Iomex, shareholdings in Indo-Burma Petroleum, a subsidiary of IOC, and the fantastic favour done to them many years ago by allowing them equity participation in Cochin Refineries Ltd. The top management of the IOC, fully backed and protected by the Petroleum Ministry have allowed these parasites to fatten at the cost of the IOC for years.

Now I come to the balance sheet of the IOC. On p. 44 of the balance sheet, under schedule R, details of contingent liabilities not provided for have been given. It is a frighteningly heavy sum, over Rs. 22 crores and then a dividend of 7 per cent had been declared Inventory accounts for nearly Rs. 55 crores, book debts amount to nearly Rs. 33 crores. A provision of nearly Rs. 1 crores has been made for doubtful debts.

I say in all solemnity that these published accounts duly audited, do not reflect the actual state of affairs. For all practical purposes, meaningful internal audit has never existed in IOC and a few men of courage, of dedication, who attempted some reform in this vital sphere have been ruthlessly dealt with. I would particularly like to draw the attention of Government to the selection of Messers. Lovelock and Lewis, a firm of chartered accountants, year after year as statutory auditors for the Refinery and Pipelines Division of the IOC despite a clear directive by the PAC to frequently change statutory auditors in public undertakings.

I can give here and now at least a dozen instances of how the internal audit set up in IOC has been deliberately suppressed. Take, for instance, the internal audit reports presented to the IOC Board by the Finance Director in the summer of 1971 involving extremely important matters—how for instance, senior officers in the eastern branch *of the IOC, Marketing Division, had* defrauded the IOC and the public exchequer by manipulating disposal of fast-selling lubricants as slow-moving items, how a Calcutta woman, a rich landlady, had been favoured in renting our her premises for a retail petrol pump site at Calcutta's fashionable Belvedere Road at a fabulous price, uneconomic and against the interest of the IOC. Internal audit reports also pinpointed, how contrary to existing agreements between IOC and Oil India Limited for the so-called maintenance of the Gauhati-Siliguri Pipeline

by Oil India, exorbitantly high expenses are being paid to Oil India Lastly, I would request the Minister to find out whether there foreign concerns can be nationalised, if that is not possible, there should be a joint venture whereby effective administrative control can be exercised by Government over it

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्यूली (टिहरी गढवाल) उपाध्यक्ष महादय, मै इस मत्रालय की मागो का समर्थन करता हूँ और इस सदर्भ मे मुझे यह दोहराने की आवश्यकता नही है कि पेट्रोल का हमारे देश की आर्थिक उन्नति मे और सुरक्षा मे कितना भारी योगदान है। म यहाँ पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र से पट्रोलियम और कैमिकल्स की सैपरेट मिनिस्ट्री है। यह सयोग की बात है कि पिछले एक साल मे तीन मत्री इस मत्रालय के हुए और वर्तमान मत्री, श्री गोखले के पास पहले से ही एक मत्रालय न्याय का है, किन्तु फिर भी उन को इस मत्रालय का ऐडीशनल चाज दे दिया गया है। मै आशा करता हूँ कि पैट्रोलियम और कैमिकल्स मत्रालय के लिये अलग से कोई कैबिनेट स्तर का मत्री हो जो इसके काम को देखे।

महोदय, पैट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री का एक काम है देश को तेल के मामले मे आत्म-निर्भर बनाना और इसलिए कच्चे तेल और पैट्रोलियम से उत्पन्न पदार्थों का वितरण करना है और उसका मूल्य निर्धारित करना है। खेद का विषय है कि जो पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स इस मत्रालय के अधीन है उनमे से एक आयल और नैचुरल गैस कमीशन का प्रोजेक्ट पब्लिक सैक्टर मे है जो कि भारत के सबसे बडे पब्लिक सक्टर अन्डरटेकिंग्स मे से एक है। किन्तु पिछले दो साल से इस अन्डरटेकिंग मे कोई स्थाई चैयरमैन नही है। जैसे मिनिस्टर अस्थायी है ऐसे ही ओ० एन० जी० सी० के चेयरमैन भी अस्थायी है। केवल एक पैट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री के सैक्रेट्री स्थायी हैं, उन्ही की आकाक्षाओ और इच्छाओ के अनुसार इस मत्रालय का कार्य-सचालन होता है। इस पैट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री को शायद हमारे इतने बडे देश मे कोई भी योग्य व्यक्ति नही मिल पाया है जिसको स्थायी रूप से इसका चैयरमैन बनाया जाय। सुनते है कि पैट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री के सैक्रेट्री का कार्य-काल समाप्त होने पर है, शायद इसकी तैयारी कर रहे हो कि वहाँ से सेवा निवृत्त होने के बाद स्वय ओ० एन० जी० सी० के चैयरमैन बने।

एक श्रमजीवी पत्रकार के नाते मेरा ओ० एन० जी० सी० के साथ निकट का संबध तब से है जबसे इसकी स्थापना हुई थी। उस समय यह एक डायरक्टोरेट की शक्ल मे था। आज उसके बाद ओ० एन० जी० सी० एक स्टेट्यूटरी बोर्ड के रूप म, कौरपोरेशन की शक्ल मे सामने आया। तब से मैने इसको फलते-फूलते देखा है। केवल यह कहा जा सकता है कि दो अवधियाँ इसकी ऐसी रही जिनमे ओ० एन० जी० सी० ने चमत्कारपूर्ण कार्य किये हैं। एक अवधि थी जब श्री के० डी० मालविया मिनिस्टर होने के साथ साथ इसके चैयरमैन भी रहे, उन्होने इसको ऐसी स्थिति मे रखा, यह साबित कर दिया कि देश का तेल के मामले मे आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के लिए आवश्यक है कि इस तरह के प्रोजेक्ट्स को पब्लिक सैक्टर मे लाया जाय। और इस म उन्हे सफलता मिली। दूसरा कार्यकाल श्री जौन्सन का था जिन्होने न केवल इस सस्था को लाभकारी बनाया और बहुत कुछ प्रोफिट्स हासिल किये, बल्कि उन्होने आयल टैक्नीशियन्स का एक इतना बडा काडर स्थापित किया कि जिनकी तुलना संसार के दूसरे देशो के साथ आसानी से कर सकते है। 1968-69 का ही वर्ष है जिसमे कि ओ० एन० जी० सी० ने बहुत बडे चैलेन्जेज स्वीकार किय, और उनमे से गल्फ आफ कैम्बे का ऐक्सप्लोरेशन का काम था जिसमे हमारे तरुण वैज्ञानिको ने निर्धारित समय के अन्दर प्लेटफार्म तैयार किया और वहाँ ऐक्सप्लोरेशन का काम किया जो कि हमारे तरुण टेक्नीशियन्स की उपलब्धि का एक जीता-जागता उदाहरण है, जिसकी सब जगह तारीफ की गयी। और उसी समय में इस सस्था ने सबसे अधिक ड्रिलिंग का काम किया, सबसे अधिक

[श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्यूली]

तेल उत्पादन का काम किया और सबसे अधिक मुनाफा कमाया। किन्तु मालूम नही क्यो उसके बाद ही पैट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री के ब्यूरोक्रेट्स ने ऐसे हथकन्डे अपनाये कि उन्नति की चरम सीमा पर पहुँचने के बाद भी ओ० एन० जी० सी० धीरे धीरे अवनति की ओर जाने लगा।

पैट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री का सबसे पहला काम एक टेम्पोरेरी चेयरमैन कायम करना था जिसने इस स्टेट्यूटरी बौडी की ओटोनामी को समाप्त कर दिया, और आज वह पैट्रोलियन मिनिस्ट्री के एक सैक्शन आफिसर के इशारो पर काम करता है। महोदय पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी की जो हाल की रिपोर्ट है वह उसका एक बहुत बडा प्रमाण है जिस मे उन्होने कहा है कि चेयरमन की जिम्मेदारियाँ बहुत है किन्तु उसे अधिकार बहुत कम प्राप्त है। उसके साथ ही सी० बी० आई० इंक्वायरी हुई, मै उम्मीद करता हूँ कि उसकी रिपोर्ट अब तक सबमिट हो गयी होगी और उसके अनुसार कार्य किया जायगा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि यदि श्री जोन्सन के खिलाफ़ सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट है तो उनके खिलाफ़ कड़ी कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। और यदि नही है तो जिन अधिकारियो ने इस तरह फैब्रिकेट करके श्री जोन्सन के खिलाफ़ चार्जेज़ लगाये है उनके खिलाफ़ और भी कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाय।

पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी की 16 वी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार ओ० एन० जी० सी० का 1968-69 मे ड्रिलिंग टार्गेट 2,76,500 मीटर था, जिसके विपरीत उसने 2,87,876 मीटर ड्रिलिंग की जो उसके टार्गेट का 104 प्रतिशत था। किन्तु ड्रिलिंग की यह उपलब्धि घटते-घटते 1971-72 मे केवल 74·4 प्रतिशत रह गयी जबकि टार्गेट भी काफ़ी कम कर दिया गया था। इससे पता चलता है कि 1968-69 में जहाँ प्रतिमास ड्रिलिंग 24,000 मीटर थी वह घट कर 1971-72 के अन्त मे केवल 8,000 मीटर प्रतिमास रह गया। सोवियत रशिया की टेक्नो-एकानमिक टीम ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में सुझाव दिया है कि ओ० एन० जी० सी० को पाँच वर्ष मे 13,10,000 मीटर ड्रिलिंग करनी चाहिए, जो प्रति वर्ष 2,60,000 मीटर बैठती है। पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री के सचिव ने आज जिस स्थिति में ओ० एन० जी० सी० को खड़ा किया है उसके अनुसार इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नही किया जा सकता।

पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी ने कहा है कि 1968-69 मे तेल का पूरा दाम न मिलने और गैस को कास्ट आफ प्रोड्क्शन से कम मूल्य पर बेचने के बावजूद ओ० एन० जी० सी० ने 20 लाख का पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ बेच कर 12 करोड, 93 लाख रुपए का मुनाफा कमाया, जबकि 1969-70 मे यह मुनाफा घट कर 10 करोड़ 70 लाख रुपये रह गया। इस तरह पिछले दो वर्षों मे पट्रोलियम पदार्थों के दाम तीन बार बढे, फिर भी 1970-71 मे मुनाफा केवल 9 करोड 20 लाख रुपया रहा।

पिछले दो वर्षो से तेल के उत्पादन म कोई प्रगति नही हुई जिसके लिए पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी ने पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री की दोषपूर्ण नीतियो को जिम्मेदार ठहराया है। असम मे उचित समय पर कामर्शल प्रोडक्शन नही किया गया क्योकि आयल इडिया लकवा और रुद्र सागर के तेल को गौहाटी और बरौनी की रिफाइनरीज तक ले जाने मे असमर्थ रहा। आयल इंडिया 1970-71 मे ओ० एन० जी० सी० का 25,000 टन तेल गौहाटी ले जाना स्वीकार कर चुका था, किन्तु वह केवल 18,000 टन ले गया।

आयल इंडिया एक विदेशी कम्पनी है और ओ० एन० जी० सी० पूर्णतः स्वदेशी। आयल इंडिया मे भारत सरकार के 50 प्रतिशत हिस्से हैं। ओ० एन० जी० सी० हमारी पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग है, लेकिन भारत सरकार की नीति ऐसी है कि पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री के ब्यूरोक्रेट्स

के लिए आयल इंडिया लाडला बच्चा है और ओ० एन० जी० सी० के साथ वह सौतेले बच्चे जैसा व्यवहार करते है। यह तो उसी तरह से है जैसे कोई आदमी एक विदेशी महिला से शादी करके उसके बच्चे को प्यार करे और अपने बच्चे को उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से देखे।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : There is no quorum in the House

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The bell is being rung

Now there is the quorum. The Hon'ble Member may proceed

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्यूली उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी ने पर्शियन गल्फ आपरेशन्स मे 15 करोड 60 लाख रुपये का घाटा उठाने के लिए पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री को जिम्मेदार ठहराया है।

मै पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी की इस सिफारिश का समर्थन करता हूँ कि ओ०एन० जी० सी० और इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन दोनो का एक होल्डिंग कम्पनी के अन्तर्गत किया जाये। उनके साझे मुनाफे से ओ० एन० जी० सी० के 22,000 निष्ठावान कर्मचारियो को उनके कठोर परिश्रम का उचित लाभ मिल सकेगा। आज ओ० एन० जी० सी० के कर्मचारियो का उतना लाभ नही हो पाता जितना इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारियो को। इस लिए अगर दोनो को मिला दिया जाये तो जो ओ० एन० जी० सी० के डेडिकेटेड कर्मचारी है उनको फायदा हो सकेगा।

मै पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी की इस सिफारिश से सहमत नही कि ओ० एन० जी० सी० आफ शोर ड्रिलिंग न करे। पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी ने ओ० एन० जी० सी० की आफ शोर उपलब्धियो की प्रशसा की है। उसके पास आयल टेकनीशियन्स का बेस्ट केडर है तथा अन्य सभी साधन उपलब्ध है। जिस किसी अन्डरटेकिंग को यह काम सौपा जायेगा उसको ओ० एन० जी० सी० का सहयोग लेना पडेगा और जितने उसके साधन है उसके अतिरिक्त खर्च करना पडेगा।

अन्त मे मै पुन आपका ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जैसा मैंने शुरू मे निवेदन किया था, कि तेल के मामले मे आत्म-निर्भर रहने की गम्भीर समस्या है। 1974 मे हमे 2 करोड 60 लाख 50 हजार टन कच्चे तेल की आवश्यकता होगी, जब कि उस समय हमारा उत्पादन केवल 80 लाख 80 हजार टन होगा जो कि 33 परसेंट होता है। 1974 मे लगभग 187 करोड रुपये मूल्य की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करके हमे तेल का आयात करना होगा। इस समय तीन विदेशी कम्पनियाँ हमारे देश मे 5 लाख, 62 हजार डालर मूल्य का तेल आयात कर रही है। इस सबको देखते हुए आज सबसे बडी आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री को स्ट्रीमलाइन किया जाये जिसमे इस तरह के आदमी रक्खे जाये जो डाइनेमिक पर्सन्स हो और दूरदर्शिता से काम करे।

मै एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश म कुछ इलाके ऐसे है जहाँ बिजली नही पहुँच पाई है। वहाँ पर बच्चो को खासतौर से पढाई के दिनो मे केरोसिन आयल पर डिपेन्ड करना पडता है। केरोसिन आयल ब्लैक मार्केट मे बिकता है। पिछले कई वर्षों से इसकी चर्चा होती रही है। अपने पहाडी इलाको के बारे मे मै निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब ब्लैक मार्केट के दामो पर भी तेल बच्चो को पहाडो मे नही मिलता तब उनको ईंधन जला कर पढना पडता है। जब हम यह देखते है कि बच्चो की पढाई के लिए भी तेल नही मिलता तो बडा दु ख होता है। मै आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर इस ओर ध्यान देगे और इसकी व्यवस्था करेगे कि कम से कम मिट्टी का तेल उन स्थानो मे बच्चो की पढाई की दृष्टि से मिल जाये जहाँ उसके अलावा और कोई व्यवस्था नही है।

[श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्यूली]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की माँगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहा तक इस मिनिस्ट्री का ताल्लुक है, इसका काम बहुत बड़ा है और इस बात को मान कर यह पूरी तरह से एक सेल्फ रिलायेंट मिनिस्ट्री होनी चाहिये। हम पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू और श्री केशवदेव मालवीय की रहनुमाई मे भी इस तरफ चले। लेकिन पिछले छ. सात सालों से जिस थीसिस या पालिसी को लेकर हम चले और जिस तरह से हम ओ० एन० जी० सी० और आयल इंडिया की फील्ड मे एंटर हुए उससे तो ऐसा नजर आता है कि सारी कोशिश यह हो रही है कि जो कदम हमारा बढ चुका है उसको वापस किया जाये।

कई किस्म की एन्क्वायरी हुई। टकरू कमिशन बैठा, सी० बी० आई० की एन्क्वायरी हुई। इसके लिये पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स की 66 वी रिपोर्ट मे कहा गया। लेकिन मेरी समझ मे यह नही आता कि आखिर जो आज की ब्यूरोक्रेसी इससे डील कर रही है वह हमको लेकर जाना किस तरफ चाहती है। मुझे मि० गोखले पर कोई ऐतराज नही है, उनकी कपैसिटी पर, उनके काम करने के ढंग पर हमें कोई ऐतराज नही है क्योकि वह नये आये हैं इस महकमे मे। पिछले छः सात सालों से जो हो रहा है उसकी रिस्पासिबिलिटी हम श्री गोखले पर नही डाल सकते। लेकिन जिस तरह से आज एक आर्गेनाइज्ड वे मे हमारी ब्यूरोक्रेसी इस डिपार्टमेंट मे काम कर रही है, वह एक चिन्ता पैदा करने वाली बात है और इसको चैक करने की जरूरत है। पी०आर० नायक को आपने सस्पेंड किया, जिस आई० सी० एस० आफीसर ने सस्पेंशन आर्डर ड्राफ्ट किया उसकी सर्विस साल दो साल की नही, पिछले पच्चीस वर्षों से वह आई०सी० एस० में काम कर रहा है। मि० लाल ने जान बूझकर डिफेक्टिव आर्डर-ड्राफ्ट किया। पी० आर० नायक इसलिये सुप्रीम कोर्ट से बरी नहीं हुए कि उन पर लगाये गये इल्जामात गलत थे, बल्कि पी० आर० नायक इसलिये बरी हुए कि जो आर्डर दिया गया था उससें गलत प्रोसीजर ऐडाप्ट किया गया था। टेकिनकल बेसिस पर वह वहाँ से जाकर बरी हुए। जिन मि० लाल और मि० मंगत राय ने टकरू कमिशन को गुमराह किया, जो गड़बड़ी हुई उसको प्रोटेक्ट किया, गड़बड़ी पर पर्दा डालने की कोशिश की, डबल फाइल सिस्टम इंट्रोड्यूस किया, वह आई० सी० एस० मे रिजाइन करते है और आप उनका रेजिग्नेशन मान लेते है? रेजिग्नेशन देकर वह जिम्मेदारी से छूट नही सकते, उससे बच नहीं सकते। कौन लोग है वह जो हिन्दुस्तान की इस बड़ी पब्लिक अडरटेकिंग को तबाह करने की तरफ जा रहे है? श्री गोखले को उन लोगो की तरफ निगाह रखनी चाहिये। पार्लियामेंट की पब्लिक अडरटेकिंग्ज कमेटी आप से कहती है कि आप इस पर इन्क्वायरी करो। लेकिन इसके टर्म्ज आफ रेफ्रेंस जो आप बनाते है वे इतने डिफैक्टिव बनाते है कि अंदाजा ही नही। कौन टर्म्ज आफ रेफ्रेंस बनाता है? जिन के खिलाफ इनक्वायरी हो, जो मुल्जिम है, उसको कहा जाता है कि इस केस से आप डील करो। इतने गलत ढंग से, इतने बेहूदा और गन्दे ढंग से इस महकमे के साथ आप डील करें और फिर आप यह कहे कि आपके क्रिटिसिज्म से डिमारेलाइजेशन होता है, तो यह कहाँ तक उचित है।

> a network of corrupt officers of the ICS and IAS within the O and NGC

अगर आज फैला हुआ है तो इसको शेक अप करने की जरूरत है। मैं गोखले जी से आशा करता हूँ कि इस पर वह अपना पूरा ध्यान देंगे। उन मे कैपेसेटी है, अंडरस्टैंडिंग है और वह इस तरह की चीज का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं। इसका एक अनफारचुनेट फीचर रहा है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री में कोई बहुत टिक कर नही रह सका है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अगर ये बदल गए तो?

श्री सतपाल कपूर जो आएगा उससे बात करेंगे।

एक तरफ नायक साहब के वकील है, एक तरफ जिन के खिलाफ इनक्वायरी है, उनके वकील है, एक तरफ ओ० एन० जी० सी० के वकील हैं लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जब यह इनक्वायरी कमीशन बनाया, सरकार ने पब्लिक अडरटेकिंग्ज़ कमेटी की सिफारिश पर इसके टर्म्ज आफ रेफ्रेंस बनाए तो सरकार की डिफेंड करने वाला और केस को डिफेंड करने वाला कौन वकील है उस कमीशन मे ? कुछ मैम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट या एक दो प्राइवेट कैपेसेटी मे लोग जा कर वहाँ पर अपना एवीडेंस दें, अपना सबूत दे, जो कुछ फाइलो मे गडबड घोटाला हुआ है उसके बारे मे सबूत दे, क्या यह ठीक है ? सरकार की क्या ड्यूटी नही है जिसने यह कमीशन बनाया है कि वहाँ पर उसका भी वकील हो और जिन लोगो के खिलाफ इल्जामात है, जिनके खिलाफ इन्क्वायरी हो रही है, उस मे सरकार अपना भी कोई वकील पेश करे ?

पिछले चार आई० सी० एस० अफसरो का हमे तजुर्बा है। श्री खेडा से लेकर उनके बाद के इन अफसरो का हमे तजुर्बा है। हमे यह कहा जाता है कि फाइलो को मेंटेन करने के लिए, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का क्लीन करने के लिए उसको एफिशेंट बनाने के लिए हमारे पास आज कोई आर्गेनाइज्ड केडर है तो यह आई० ए० एस० और आई० सी० एस० अफसरो का है। श्री खेडा के बाद से अब तक जितने सेक्रेटरी आपके इस डिपार्टमेंट मे रहे है उन सबके होते हुए ही यह तमाम गडबड हुई है और इसमे तमाम की रिसपांसिबिलिटी है और तमाम को यहाँ बुलाया जाये, तमाम की इक्वायरी हो। क्या गवर्नमेंट इसको करने के लिए तैयार है ? क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बात का तजुर्बा करने के लिए तैयार है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट को एक बार इस आई० सी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० केडर से छुटकारा हासिल हो ? पिछले साल यहाँ पर चर्चा चली थी। इस मिनिस्ट्री मे श्री बी० मुखर्जी थे और दूसरे लोग थे। ई० एन० मगत राय तो रिजाइन कर गए। बाकी लोगो को शट आउट किया जाए। पिछले एक साल मे श्री एम० सी० रजवाडे और दूसरो के नाम आए है। उस तरफ कोई ध्यान नही दिया गया। उधर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

एक और बात भी है। 1962 के बाद तेल निकालने का टैम्पो क्यो कम हुआ ? क्या उसके अन्दर कोई कास्पिरेसी थी ? आपने यह काम अपने हाथ मे लिया। 1962 मे जो आपका प्रोडक्शन था उससे आप अब तक इन दस सालो मे दस परसेंट भी प्रोडक्शन नही बढा सके। 1962 मे आपका टारगेट था उसके पिछले दस साल म आप दस परसेंट प्रोडक्शन भी नही बढा सके है। यह तब है जबकि तमाम सरकार का काआप्रेशन इसको प्राप्त रहा है, फारेन एक्सचेंज जितना चाहिए, इसको मिलता रहा है तमाम सहूलियते इस मिनिस्ट्री को प्राप्त थी। यह टैम्पो कम क्यो हुआ ? इसमे कौन-कौन सी फारेन कम्पनीज इंटरेस्टिड है कि देश मे तेल न बने। हमने वह वक्त देखा है जब पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की रहनुमाई मे श्री के० डी० मालवाय ने यह कम्पनी बनाई। इसको तब बनाया जबकि अमरीकी प्रेशर और वर्ल्ड के जो कैपिटलिस्ट थे, उनका प्रेशर भी हमारी सरकार पर था और हमारी पार्टी पर भी था। लेकिन अब किसका प्रेशर है कि हम आगे नही बढे है, आज किस का प्रेशर हमारे ऊपर है

श्री पीलू मोदी : माबियत यूनियन का।

श्री सतपाल कपूर अगर आपकी इस बात को मान लिया जाए तो ये तमाम लोग जिनसे आपको हमदर्दी है, इनको अन्दर होना चाहिये।

मै यह भी कहता हूँ कि सरकार को फौरन जिन लोगो पर इल्जामात लगे हैं टकरू कमीशन मे, उनको इस मिनिस्ट्री से अलग कर देना चाहिये। पचास मैम्बर्ज आफ पार्लिमेंट ने एक मैमोरेंडम दिया था जिसमे टकरू कमीशन की टर्म्ज आफ रेफ्रेंस को बढाने की, उनको एक्सटेंड

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

करने की डिमांड की गई थी। उस तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

एक बात बिल्कुल साफ और सीधी है जब तक आप इस सैक्टर में कम्पीटीशन रखेंगे कि फारेन कम्पनीज भी रहें और हमारी कम्पनी भी चले और फारेन कम्पनियां हमारे आई० ए० एस० और आई० सी० एस० अफसरों के साथ मिल कर सैबोटेज करें, उस वक्त तक यह काम आपका पूरी तरह नहीं चल पाएगा। इस वास्ते फौरी तौर पर जितनी फारेन कम्पनीज हैं उनको आप टेक ओवर करें, उनको आप नेशनलाइज करें। अगर आप इसमें डिले करें तो आपका काम तेजी से नहीं चल पाएगा।

पिछले साल हुई बहस का जवाब देते हुए इस महकमे के वजीर श्री पी० सी० सेठी० ने कहा था कि इस काम को इम्प्रूव करने के लिए, ओ० एन० जी० सी० के काम को इम्प्रूव करने के लिए हमने एक कमेटी बनाने का फैसला किया है श्री के० डी० मालवीय की चेयरमैनशिप में और उस कमेटी को तीन महीने के अन्दर अन्दर अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करनी थी। एक साल होने को आया है, वह रिपोर्ट अभी तक हमारे सामने नहीं आई है। ओ० एन० जी० सी० के काम को कैसे इम्प्रूव किया जाए, इसके बारे में जो रिपोर्ट है, वह हमारे सामने जल्दी आनी चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब वह जवाब दें तो इन नुक्तों पर जरूर रोशनी डालें।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for quite sometime now I have had a feeling that the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals has not been getting the attention it deserves in the press and the Parliament. This Ministry, to my mind, should be the nucleus of our industrial take-off and it should provide the sinews and muscles for our industrial future along with that of steel. But, unfortunately, this has not been the case. This Ministry, thanks to the set of officers who are at the helm of affairs, has earned enough notoriety, as this House knows, and as the debate has shown.

With the sole exception or a few exceptions like that of Engineers India under Mr. Pathak, the Public sector undertakings under the Ministry has been a miserable series of failures. I would invite the attention of the House to a book called "The Political Economy of International Oil and the Under-developed Countries" by Michael Tanzer, where he pays considerable attention to our own development of oil resources. And he also says how we enunciated our oil policy in early sixties under the Oil Sub-Committee of the Cabinet formed by late Jawaharlal Nehru and the Ministry under stewardship of Shri K. D. Malaviya. Oil means energy and without the energy fuels, modern industry and agriculture cannot be organized. That is the basis for our attention that we paid to oil in early sixties. But, unfortunately, that is a story of the past; and today I say this more in sorrow than in anger but with certain responsibility that this perspective has been allowed to be sabotaged by what I had called last year 'a self-perpetuating clique' and what I shall unhesitatingly call today a 'kitchen of thieves'.

As the time at my disposal is short, I shall confine my remarks only to some undertakings. I shall take first the Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division). A number of questions I had raised last year during the debate and subsequently in several letters to the then Minister, my friend, Shri P. C. Sethi, who has now gone over to Madhya Pradesh, and every time he had told me individually and collectively to several members that he was going to take action. But, so far, nothing has been done. I shall not deal today with the recruitment policy or the appointment of sales officers or management reporting in this Corporation, but I shall take some other questions because I know nothing has been done about these things.

Due to insistent pressure of this House, the then Chairman, Mr. Kashyap, was removed, but the Managing Director remains. The Managing Director of the Indian Oil

Corporation (Marketing) has been one of the mysteries. Here is a pensioner of Burmah-Shell, an international oil cartel, who campaigned against the oil policy of Government of India in early sixties but who has been brought in as the Managing Director of IOC by Shri P. R. Naik and others who are now under scrutiny of a Commission. Surprisingly, his letter of appointment dated the 10th June 1966 makes a very strange reading. There is no reference to tenure, probation or medical facilities in the appointment letter of this pensioner-but a lacunae, as I shall prove later, he has fully exploited to his maximum advantage and benefit. In answer to my Unstarred Question No. 1226 during this session on the 24th March, 1972, the hon Minister had stated that his term has not expired How can it expire when by conscious and deliberate design or oversight his tenure and probation has notbeen mentioned, have been exclusively excluded for the benefit of this pensioner ? Last year I had also brought to the notice of this House the question of his fantastic, fabulous medical bills. I am sorry to say that I was given an incomplete answer in the same question by the hon. Minister. This is one of the strangest stories I have ever heard.

Last year, in April 1971, after drawing $5,000 for treatment of an ailment in New York, this gentlemen returned to India to submit a bill for Rs. 1,15,000 ! The Board refused. Then he along with some officers of the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry mounted pressure on a man of integrity who was then the Finance Director of the Indian Oil Corporation, to sanction the bill. On 9-6-1971 the Managing Director—I am ashamed to say—this but it is a fact and I would challenge the Minister if he can disprove it—threatened to manhandle the Finance Director. The Ministry, the next day, sent a Joint Secretary to patch it up. I shall not go into the sordid details, but I would like to read out a letter dated 11-6-1971 which the Finance Director wrote to the Secretary of the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry. The letter reads :

"I must make two things quite clear :

(a) The immediately exciting cause of this attack on me by the Managing Director is the fact that I have stood in the way of his getting in full a sum of Rs. 1,15,000 approximately as reimbursement of medical expenses in the USA spent by him in connection with his case of rectal cancer. My stand has been simple the first, though by no means the only consideration for reimbursement of such expenditure should be that the condition is not curable by operation in India.

" ..If we did not insist on this precondition, any officer whose wife had, say, breast cancer, could take her abroad for treatment at the cost of the IOC."

What about the poor IOC employees ? Would you give him even Rs. 500 ? The letter goes on. I do not want to go into it any more. Why have the top officers in the IOC Marketing Division been allowed to maintain IOC cars at the payment of Rs. 75 per month against the specific decision of the Board and against all the guidelines laid down by the Bureau of Public Enterprises ? So, naturally, being a man of integrity, he refused. There was an attempt of man-handling the Finance Director. Subsequently, he was unceremoniously thrown out. This is the story. He said no self-respecting person can continue under these circumstances He has been known to many Members of this House as well as to the Cabinet Ministers. They all know about his record including some in the Prime Minister's Secretariat. But they in the Ministry, don't bother about integrety...

SHRI PILOO MODY : What is his name ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : ... because whenever there is a question referred to by the Prime Minister Secretariate, I am sorry to say, the Prime Minister proposes but the Secretaries and the special Secretaries dispose off. I shall give you an example.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What is the Finance Director's name ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Mr. P. K. Rao. In an office note on a reference from the Prime Minister's Secre-

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

tariat of 4-11-1970. the Secretary and the Special Secretary—I do not want to mention the names—write :

> "With reference to the DO letter from the PM's Secretariat placed below, I don't think it is necessary to take any particular action."

This is why my friend, Shri Satpal Kapoor and every one in the House said, that this Ministry has been taken over by a clique. The earlier this clique is thrown out, the better it will be for the Ministry, the better will it be for this House and for the country. Otherwise, you cannot have any development of petroleum or chemicals or anything else vitally concerned with the future of our economy.

This is not the end of the story. After having misled the Minister for whom I have the greatest affection and regard in preparing his answer I referred to above to unstarred question 1226, the same gentleman again goes to the Board in April 1972, that is, last month, for payment of the same fabulous amount ! Here, I quote from the records of the IOC Board (now of three members) : Minutes :

> "Shri Kamaljit Singh, Managing Director (Marketing Division) pointed out that his claim for reimbursement of medical expenditure incurred by him abroad last year has been pending for quite some time and that he was under financial strains and requested the Board to take up the matter on an urgent basis. Finance Director brought to the notice of the Board, the contents of a letter received by him from Shri A. P. Verma. After discussing the matter at some length, the Board felt that as the matter was already referred to the Government, the Chairman may request the Government for a decision at an early date."

Now, they were silent. Obviously; Because I have constructed the question that way. Because I had asked, "the amount drawn", and they can argue, this is not the amount drawn. So, they could conceal from the, House that this is not "the amount drawn." But the spirit of the question has been properly covered up.

Here is a basic question which arises. Shall we allow such loot and plunder to go on in our public sector undertakings, in our pivotal undertakings ? Yesterday, Rana Saheb for whom I have great regard said that there is an attack going on on the public sector by the private sector. I wish to tell him, we will never allow it and we will defend the public seetor. We have defended it in the past and the world knows it is for that there has been a split in my Party and it is for these principles we stand. But, that does not mean that we should allow such a thing as has happened in Italy; where after the death of Seignor Mattei, their oil public undertaking ENI has been taken over by bureaucrats. But that is not our concept of nationalisation. That is not our concept of public sector. We have definitely different ideas about these things.

The same people and same set of attitudes are continuing. In this IOC Marketing Division now a new Chairman has taken over and from all the reports that I get, he is getting the same treatment from the Ministry and from the Managing Director. There is a rift now. Why, Sir ? Because a relative of the Managing Director had to be pushed in as the new General Manager. Even the marketing policy of the Indian Oil Corporation—I charge here, with all sense of responsibility—has been made a tool for their designs. I would give one example, how the marketing policy was tailored to the career requirements of certain individuals.

The furnace oil is in great demand and it is in short supply The I. O. C itself is unable to meet the demand, unable to meet the requirements of their own customers. But now the I. O. C. is selling the furnace oil to its own subsidiary,—I. B. P. Why, Sir ? It has never handled this furnace oil in the past. The I. O. C. bad been handling it all along. The I. O. C.'s sales suffer to that extent by diverting a very scarce item. They did it so that the I. B. P.'s Managing Director's career and his record can be improved, so that he can be made a General Manager of. I. O. C. later on.

So, this is the basic question. What kind of a public sector do we what in this country ? I do not yield to any one in my devotion for the cause of public sector. That is why I am forced to take up this subject again and again. History, I dare say, will not absolve the Prime Minister or the Cabinet or my party, if we fail in our duty after this massive mandate. The Prime Minister, I am sure, will not allow it. That duty includes cleaning up the public sector. That duty includes making it pay and also re-orienting the entire Public sector to the needs of the national economy, not the needs of only half a dozen bureaucrats !

There are so many other points which I wanted to deal with, but there is no time. But only one thing I would like to know. I want to know about the level of self-reliance in the tools range of the Petroleum industry. What is the import content ? What is the import requirement of the tools that are required in our country, like for example, drilling rigs or precision instruments for exploration like Gravity Meters and so on. When we talk about achieving self-reliance in this vital field, which we have to do in the present conditions and in the context of international politics, I would like to know as to how far have we achieved self-reliance in respect of all these things.

I shall end up by saying that the social content and purpose of public sector must be kept in view and such officers will have to be mercilessly dealt with if we want to improve the major public sector undertakings in the country.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in respect of whatever I am going to say today in supporting the Demands of this Ministry and the criticism that I may level, I want to submit at the very outset, it should not be misunderstood as being directed against the present incumbent of the Ministry—hon 'ble Shri Gokhale,—because, I know, he has taken over charge recently of the Ministry and I also know that, apart from being a very eminent lawyer, I personally know that he had been a very fair and popular judge...

SHRI PILOO MODY : Fair and underpaid popular judge...

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Therefore, I know, his conscience would definitely rebel against the manner in which certain things have been happening in this Ministry.

In the few minutes at my disposal I would devote myself only to one aspect and that is the infamous pipeline inquiry. I really feel pained when I read this report at page 15. It says that the one-man Commission of by Inquiry headed J. N. Takru a retired judge of Allahabad High Court was set up in August, 1970, to inquire into certain matters connected with the laying of pipelines by I. O. C. Limited.

> "The Commission war required to submit a report witnin a period of six months. As the work could not be completed, the term of the commission was further extended up to August, 1971 and then up to the end of Februaiy, 1972. The commission has not been able to complete the inquiry yet and has requested for extension of its term till 31st August, 1972 which has been agreed to."

—Most graciously, of courese How does this read ? Any layman who does not know the background will say that here is a fellow who has been appointed as an one-man commission and he cannot do his job even within two years He was given six months' time to finish his job, but even though 20 months have passed, he has not been able to complete the inquiry. The way it has been worded here, the blame will be on the judge. But is that the fact ? What are the realities ?

The reality is that for twenty months, the Ministry and particularly the IOC refused to give any co-operation whatsoever to this commission, apart from the fact that this commission was housed in a room ten miles away from the city, even though it is a public inquiry and an inquiry being held on the basis of the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings of this Parliament which has same sanctity behind it. This commission is housed in a room where even 20 persons cannot sit, and yet it is called a public inquiry. They want that people who know something about this whole affair should participate in that inquiry and assist the commission so that justice could be done. But can that be done now ? The commission is

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

housed in a tiny room which cannot accommodate even 20 persons and is located ten miles away from the city. No assistance is given to the commission. No stenographer is given, and no record is maintained by the commission. Are we making a joke or a farce of this commission ? A retired High Court judge has been appointed, but kindly see the manner in which he is being treated.

Sir, you know the well-known dictum of law that justice delayed is justice denied. If ever it is true anywhere, it has been true in this case. Even after the lapse of 20 months, they have not yet come to the stage of proper evidence, because the documents that are in the Ministry have not been fully supplied and furnished to the commission.

Another well-known principle of law is that the accused must not be his own prosecutor. You must not sit in judgment over a matter in which you yourself are involved. Here, it is the top officials off the Petroleum Ministry who have been charged. Yesterday, someone said that they were not accused. But what else are they ? A man is accused till he remains accused of something; if he is found guilty, he will no longer be an accused, but he will become a criminal. Here are people who are accused of grave and serious charges. And what do we do ? They still occupy high offices in the Ministry. Therefore, the commission has not been able to function. It is a case of the right hand trying the left hand. I am really surprised about this whole matter. Being a lawyer myself, I know that this really does not stand to sense or justice at all.

15 hrs.

Here is a commission before whom the Ministry is supposed to be the prosecutor. The same officers in the Ministry against whom the Committee on Public Undertakings has passed strictures about slurring over and other things are guiding the prosecution. The hon. Minister at that time, Dr. Triguna Sen said on the floor of the House that all matters in the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings were before the commission. But actually when the commission sits, it finds only limited matters before it, and it finds its inquiry limited and does not know whether it can cover a larger field or not. That order is yet to be passed. The officers and the lawyaers who are appointed by the Ministry to prosecute are there as if they are defending the accused at the cost of the Ministry and at our cost. There is nobody in fact to take the side of the PUC, a committee of this Parliament at all. The idea of the Ministry is to prove that the report of the PUC is false and, therefore, a statement is given by no less a person than the Chief Executive and also the man-in-charge of the IOC. They go—I don't want to name the people—they go there and make a statement trying to say that there was nothing serious at all, and nothing wrong took place. Some people were not involved at all. Crores and crores of rupees have gone down the drain in this pipeline scandal and yet we are not willing to bring some culprits to book. Therefore, a national committee was formed with one of the Members of the Parliament here as its Chairman. Now, this national committee as responsible citizens of this country is trying to collect evidence with the help of those who know something about it. Investigators were permitted to be appointed at the request of the Commission. But they were not appointed. How do you then expect the Commission to carry on its work ? Then, you will say 20 months have passed. August will go, nothing will be the out come. Here is a Commission but no report can be given. Who are to blame ? Therefore, I am surprised and I feel that there is something very seriously wrong. It is like the augean stable. Are we capable of cleaning it.

I am not one who likes to condemn the ICS officers merely because they are ICS officers. There are certianly some good ICS officers. I know. But, after all, there must be a sense of proportion in putting a premium on some service even after retirement as if they are omniscient. When are we going to get rid of this obsession ? Even after retirement, he must become a Governor. Even after retirement, he must become some head of a private sector company. Even after retirement, he must head some public sector enterprise. What is it that is so sacrosanct about these ICS Officers ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) Sometimes Ministers also

SHRI VASANT SATHE What I am submitting is that if a man is capable by all means yes But here was a person I was really surprised He was some private sector man which exploited this country foreign vested interests, imperialist powers squeezed our blood for so many years Now a man who was defending them here becomes the head and claims this one lakh of rupees is medical bill I am simply amazed how all this can pass off Particularly I am surprised the officers here seem to have a coterie of their relations everywhere at important posts all over I do not understand how this has happened It is too much of a coincidence for me Now this coterie rules the oil of the country Therefore they will frustrate even our objectives of nationalisation of oil It is high time we nationalise this important sector because it is no good to say that you have made so much profits here and there On such a huge investment a little profit is no profit at all That does not satisfy anybody and the progress that has been made is no progress and it is practically a standstill this whole Ministry's progress

Therefore, I think a time has come I am willing to have all praise for the good work that any particular Branch might have done as has been given in the report But the fact remains that there is something wrong and seriously wrong, particularly a group of persons ruling the entire roost as it were Not only ruling, even disregarding the Prime Minister's note—if you so desire I can read it out to you—when the Prime Minister said "Please find out whether there is any truth in this as important matters are involved' and ultimately it was found that the Commission has framed charges on this very document, what does the Secretary write ?

> "We have received the DO from the Prime Minister's Secretariat which is placed below I don t think it is necessary to take any particular action"

My goodness ! I am surprised Here is a Secretary who rules out the Prime Minister and says that the Prime Minister does not know—'I don't think that there is any necessity for taking any note of that This is the type of people we have Do you think our whole plan of socialism and progressive steps can ever be implemented by officials and machinery like this ? I think it is high time strong action was taken Knowing Shri Gokhale fully well I am sure, given a free hand he will be able to take firm action against these erring officials

SHRI G VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) I really sympathise with the hon Minister, Shri Gokhale who has been asked to hold this troublesome baby left behind by Shri P C Sethi Yesterday Shri Sivasamy of my party dealt with all the points I want only to concentrate on the pipelines scandal

In Feb 1972 Justice Takru Chairman of this Commission of Inquiry, passed severe strictures on IOC that it was obstructing the inquiry by not submitting relevant records and files even a year after the inquiry commenced He specifically mentioned that the managing director of the Refineries and Pipelines Division had failed to honour the assurance given to the Commission earlier that all relevant records would be sent to the Commission In the same order Justice Takru observed

> Patience was now exhausted '—referring to himself—and he was going to take some drastic action Really he did take that action Now that strictures have been passed against the IOC and particularly against the Managing Director—Pipelines I would like to know what action the Minister is going to take against the particular officials I understand that the Co ordination Manager of the IOC in Delhi whose conduct is also being inquired into by the Commission, continuous to occupy a very important post in the same Ministry Again the Assistant Financial Controller of the Pipelines in Delhi, who also acts as co-ordinator between IOC and the Commission is equally responsible for obstructing the inquiry because he was working as the project officer with the famous contractors Bechtel with whom the Haldia Barauni contract was concluded The Minister must take immediate steps to shift these officers

Again while the Commission is inquiring into the conduct of the whole Ministry of Petroleum, it is very strange, as has been

[Shri G. Vishwanathan]

pointed out by Shri Sathe, that the entire administrative control of the Commission is in the hands of the Petroleum Ministry. Again it is quite obvious that the senior officials of the Ministry who have been condemned two years ago by the Committee on Public Undertakings for 'slurring over the great dereliction of duty of the guilty officials' are obstructing the inquiry in various ways. I want to mention how they are obstructing : delay in the appointment of investigators, non submission of files summoned by the Commission from the Ministry, delay in the appointment of a new Secretary to the Commission selected by the Commission, not giving accommodation to the Commission approved by the Accommodation sub-committee of the Cabinet.

The Pipelines Inquiry has now assumed very gigantic dimension. It is inquiring into the conduct of two Governors, a Central Minister, 6 ICS officers, 8 IAS officers and several other top officials apart from two international contractors who built these pipelines. The present Minister, Shri Gokhale, is holding only temporary charge of this Ministry, I request him to show some temporary courage and take immediate action against all these officials.

SHRI PILOO MODY : At least temporary action.

SHRI G. VISWANTHAN: It is plain that quite a few top officials in the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry and the Indian Oil Corporation, whose conduct is under enquiry, continue to occupy key positions. They must be sent out at once. Otherwise, the enquiry will be a farce and the Commission cannot submit the report in time.

Finally, yesterday, while participating in the debate, the C P I leader, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, demanded that the report of the Tandon Committee which was submitted about six months back should be laid on the Table of the House. This document is very, very important from the point of view of this enquiry, and it must be immediately placed on the Table of the House, and action must be taken, because not only is the Minister in charge of Petroleum and Chemicals but he is also in charge of law and justice. So, I expect that the law will be allowed to take its own course and justice will be done to the public of this country.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members of the House for having participated extensively in this debate. There were remarks which were complimentary, but more critical then complimentary, and topics which covered a very wide compass have been referred to in the course of this four-hour debate.

Perhaps it is not possible in the time which has been allotted to me to deal with each and every point which has been raised here, but in view of the the importance of the wide range of activities in the Ministry. I should deal broally with the main aspects of the functioning of the Ministry. At the same time, I would like to make it very clear that I do not wish to defend everything. At the same time, I do feel that in a matter like this, we should not be prone to forget that there are some good aspects of the work done in this Ministry also, and the picture is perhaps not as dismal as might appear if we take into account only the critical part of the debate.

As you know, the ramifications of the Ministry are so wide. We have the fertiliser aspect of it; we have the oil exploration aspect of it; we have the question of procurement of crude oil and the money which we pay for the import of this crude oil. We have the aspect which many Members have raised in the course of the debate almost unanimously,—the aspect as to what we should do with the foreign-owned oil companies. We have the aspect of the chemicals and durgs and pharmaceuticals wing of this Ministry, and also offshoots like the Takru Commission which has become the subject of hot debate in the the course of the last few hours. If I were to attempt to deal with every point, perhaphs it is not possible, but I would give this assurance that I have heard this debate with very geate care and attention, and if for paucity of time, I am

not able to deal with any of the particular aspects, it does not mean that they are going to escape my attention.

Let me take the wider aspects of the various questions which have been raised. Perhaps it might be appropriate to refer to the fertiliser industry first. I have heard it said and to a certain extent rightly said, that in spite of the fact that we have been making attempts to produce fertilisers in this country, we are yet far from self-sufficiency. It has been said that the price which we pay for the fertilisers produced here is much more than what it should be otherwise. Therefore, it is necessary in my view to make a broad survey of what we have done in the fertiliser industry which is now under the administrative control of the Ministry of petroleum and Chemicals. I fully share the anxiety repeatedly expressed in the House that we are still far away from reaching self-sufficiency. In the last three years, as many as 13 fertiliser projects have been sanctioned. These are expected to be commissioned during the next three or four years. A few projects which have already been under implementation will also go into production in the next one year. A few more projects are likely to be firmed up shortly. A few others are in the planning stage. As I said, I do not want to say that everything is right and nothing is wrong. It has to be admitted that for the next four years, there will be a sizeable gap between production and consumption. In 1976-77, we expected to reach near self-sufficiency both in nitrogen and phosphatic fertilisers. But unless we can add some more projects, to our list very soon, we will again be in deficit marginally in 1977-78 but substantially in 1978-79. This is the reality. Unless we face the reality we cannot find a solution.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone); Projects based on what? Coal-based or naphtha-based?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Coal-based projects have not been attempted so far, but there are projects based on cole whose feasibility is under examination. That is a different topic into which I will not digress now.

Various reasons have been operating to shift heavily burden of the growth of this industry to the public sector. While we know that the Private sector is also in the field, we cannot escape the conclusion that the primary and main responsibility for fertiliser production will have to be taken by the public sector. That is a responsibility which we must own.

In the current year, the production from the operating fertiliser plants has increased by 15 per cent of nitrogenous and 25 per cent of phosphatic fertilisers. The bulk of this increase has been on account of improvements in the performance of the operating plants. One year's intensive work has enabled us to diagnose the frequent causes for short-falls in utilisation of capacity. I have heard this criticism here and also in the other House while dealing with questions that most of the fertiliser units are not only not running to full capacity but the capacity reached is not satisfactory. Let us take into account various factors operational or otherwise, all of which are not necessarily under the control of either the Fertiliser Corporation of India or the Ministry, which are responsible for the shortfalls in the ideal of reaching full or a good degree of capacity in the near future. While every effort would be made to add to the installed capacity by quick completion of the sanctioned projects and the quick clearance of other projects at present under consideration or in the planning stage, when we say that in all the operating plants, maximum production should be achieved, there are a few special factors. Now, what are those few special factors which have lend to the situation where we are not able to reach a reasonable degree of capacity? In a realistic and pragmatic way, all these should be taken into account. A modern fertiliser plant, as members are aware, of an optimum size requires a very large investment, around Rs. 60 to 70 crores, 30 to 40 per cent of which has still to be in foreign exchange. The gestation period also is fairly long. In the national interest, we have followed the policy of promoting self-reliance. This has involved developing designs of our own and engineering capacities within the country and also developing indigenous capacity for manufacture of equipment, which the fertiliser industry needs, many of which like heavy duty compressors, pumps, etc, are highly sophisticated items. Therefore, development and production of these items is difficult and time-consuming. We have also been relying

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

as much as possible on feedstock available within the country, even though this may require more investment in the plant and somewhat higher operating costs. Thus, the decision that the FCI should take up three coal-based and one fuel oil-based plants is in the offing. The preference of the private sector is for naptha. While we want to have a feedstock which is indigenous, we are trying to find other methods so that we have indigenous feedstock and do not rely only on naptha which is not available, other measures for the expansion of the capacity or building new capacity for the purpose of producing fertilizers.

Both public sector undertakings, the Fertilizer Corporation of India and FACT have become increasingly self-reliant in designs and engineering of plant, in erection and commissioning, but to implement these projects necessarily takes more time than if the work were given to a foreign contractor on a turnkey basis, as has been done in the case of some private sector plants. The very fact that we are bent on self-reliance, the very fact that we build up our public sector projects not in the traditional or usual way in which the profit-monger private sector might like to do it, carries with it also certain limitations, some of which I have just now mentioned, which I would most respectfully submit to the House, the hon. Members should take into consideration while being critical, legitimately critical, of the fact that we have not so far reached the capacity which we should have reached.

I mentioned some of the pragmatic aspects for the capacity not being reached. The two objectives of our being self-reliant are firstly, having our own fabrication, having our own feedstock, having everything indigenously and, secondly, reaching higher and higher capacity as early as possible so as to take us to the optimum capacity in all the plants. I am examining how the two objectives can be reconciled in the short run so that at least a few projects can be found in which quicker progress in the next few years can be made.

There is another aspect of this matter to which some members referred, and that was the high cost of fertilizers in India. Therefore, it is necessary to point out again some of the factors which we have to take into account realistically to determine whether the high cost is really attributable only to inefficiency. I am not one who is saying that we are hundred per cent efficient and there is no defect in us; we may have shortcomings. But I would like to emphasize that while I know most of the criticism has come with the intense desire that we should progress—I have looked at the criticism only from that point of view—at the same time, I would also desire that let us not, while making that criticism, forget that we have certain road blocks, certain impediments, which are not easy of quick solution, which we are trying to solve, sort out and streamline as early as possible. These are factors which I would very respectfully submit to the hon. Members for their consideration.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We are critical of only man-made impediments; natural impediments we are willing to condone.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Man-made impediment is only one aspect of the matter. Shri Sathe is probably referring to his own speech. But for the last four hours I have heard speeches which generally dealt with restricted complaints about individuals. I will come to that question later on. I am not here either to defend anybody, if he does not deserve to be defended; nor am I here to support an attitude where any criticism should lead to persecution also. I will come to the Takru Commission a little later. Therefore, I made it clear that I took this criticism in the right spirit, whether it is from this side or from that side. The ultimate desire was to see that we make progress in these public sector undertakings and to make ourselves self-reliant. The idea was not so much only to criticise but to find out how as a result of this criticism we can find out a better way of doing things. But at the same time, would it not be appropriate if I say, let us not close our eyes to realities ? Because these are the facts which substantially contribute to the shortfalls which we are facing today not only in

fertilisers but in other fields also to which I will come presently.

It has been said that our fertiliser costs are high as compared to imported fertiliser. Let us examine it. Our costs are certainly high as compared to the prices of imported fertilisers. The reasons for these are—(a) higher capital investment due to addition of ocean freight, wharfage, etc. and custom duty on imported equipment and (b) high cost of indigenous equipment as compared to the imported equipment. But still we go ahead. While we see we have indigenous equipment which may be fabricated here, not only we avoid imports but we also see that in the other branches of the fabrication of the equipment, our other sister units also get going really towards making our country self-reliant. That is the double objective. In spite of the fact that it costs us more, we prefer higher cost to the undesirable method of going and looking forward to help from somewhere else outside. How long are you going to do it merely because, for the time being, we are not able to overcome these pitfalls ?

Then, there is the long time taken in finalising and executing projects All expenditure during this period is capitalised adding further to the burden of capital. The older units have a high maintenance cost and their processes are not the most economical. Further, for historical reasons, there is over-staffing.

When I heard my colleague yesterday while dealing with the Steel Ministry, I think I should use the same arguments legitimately when he said, for historical reasons, we have over-staffing. We know we do not want so many people. If you want to make it an economic proposition, we do uot want so many people. They are surplus in the real sense. But at the same time, we do not want to throw out people on the streets. This is the dilemma with which we are faced. The result is that we have got a historical fact that we have over-staffed units.

Lastly, taxes add further to the cost of fertilisers. I have mentioned only a few reasons because I thought an exhaustive list perhaps was not possible to give in the short time at my disposal today.

I am trying to emphasize only this. I do not want to minimise the importance of seeing that the maximum efficiency is achieved. If it is jeopardised because of individuals, that impediment or obstacle should be removed. I do not want to underestimate that importance of that criticism.

I would still suggest that hon. Members should also take into account the pragmatic, the practical, aspect of our production in a field in which we have entered in the last few years and we have, in spite of all these difficulties, to put a brighter side to the House, made considerable progress, of course, not entirely to our satisfaction.

Today, we are in a position to say that we are doing our best to become self-reliant in major things, like, fertilisers on which really our agricultural economy particularly rests.....

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : May I put one question to the hon. Minister ? How is it in five or six years the price of fertiliser has gone up ? What has been its effect on the production of foodgrains ? Is it not one of the causes that the foodgrains are being sold in the market at a high price ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Since fertiliser is important for the production of foodgrains, that is something which cannot be disputed to the extent the price of fertiliser goes up, I have no reason to think that it is not reflected at all in the increased price of foodgrains. But the question is this. Are we dealing with a situation which is avoidable altogether, all of a sudden, overnight the difficulty can be got over ? We cannot say that because the foodgrain price goes up, we will have to cut down our programme of fertiliser production; we cannot say that.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Cut down the duty.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Duty, as my hon. friend mentions, is one of the many factors which I have mentioned just now. I was only requesting that these factors be kept in mind to show the somewhat better side of the whole picture relating to fertiliser industry in this country.

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

I want to end this short discussion on the fertiliser aspect with this. Now that I am dealing with fertilisers, I will mention this. Memoranda have been given by a good number of MPs complaining against various matters—I cannot enumerate them; it is a very long list which I have received-about the functioning of the Fertiliser Corporation of India. Demands have been made that we must have some kind of an inquiry. But I am sure that hon. Members will agree that, before a public sector undertaking is put to an inquiry, certainly the Ministry—and I should say even the Minister—should first accept the responsibility of *prima facie* satisfying himself that some, if not all, matters which are referred to in the Memoranda are *prima facie* such that an inquiry is called for. I want to make it clear before the House that I am paying my own attention to these various matters which have been brought to the notice of the Ministry. We have called for answers from the Fertiliser Corporation of India. Every one will agree that I should not make an *ex-parte* inquiry -- any one should not make an *ex-parte* inquiry. The material is being collected. The volume of criticisms levelled is so large. It is not a case where one instance is pointed out and I make an inquiry into it; it is a long list dealing with individuals, some matters dealing with things which happened during the time of my predecessor beginning with my hon.friend, Shri K. D. Malaviya, Dr. Triguna Sen Shri Asoka Mehta and everybody. There is no desire to run away from anything, from an inquiry, if an inquiry is justified *prima facie* in respect of some matters at least.

That would take me to the question of oil exploration and production. I entirely agree with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members that it is by far the most vital of the activities in which we are engaged in this country today. I said in the morning in another context while answering one of the questions that I shared the anxiety of the hon. Members that we had to pay large sums of money—the outgo of foreign exchange running into crores of rupees every year—for the purpose of import of crude oil. I am not yet on the question as to whether the companies are behaving properly or improperly. I shall deal with it independently. Therefore, this is a matter of utmost priority and importance so far as our economy is concerned. There is no question of disagreeing with a proposition like this. I fully appreciate the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members in this House. Therefore, in the last $2\frac{1}{2}$ years increasing attention has been paid in the Ministry to the task of adding to the crude oil reserves and stepping up of crude oil production as repidly as possible.

Some time during the course of the debate today it was said—I am sorry I do not remember the name of the hon. Member who mentioned it, but it was mentioned in this House today—that for the last six or seven years the ONGC has been functioning in the field of exploration and the hon. Member asked what progress had been made in the field of exploration. I do not want to be complacent and say that this is enough. What I am saying is that it is not as if we have not made any progress; in fact, we have made a substantial progress in the last six or seven years in the matter of exploration also. Let us not lose sight of this fact. *(Interruption)* The reference made by the hon. Member was about the last five or six years. Therefore, I have been able to collect, in this short time, the figures for the last five or six years...

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: It has deteriorated during the last two years.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : To say that it has deteriorated is not the same thing as to say that we have not progressed at all. To say that we have deteriorated means that we have gone down, if I understand it correctly. To say that we have not deteriorated means that we have made some progress. Maybe it is not as much as we should have. You know the whole functioning of the ONGC, as some Members mentioned, is under review by a committee appointed and headed by the hon. Member, Mr. K. D. Malaviya. The Public Undertakings Committee has also only recently, late April, given its report. They have gone exhaustively into these matters. I am sure we will try to plug the deficiencies and see that the progress is much better.

What I may point out at present is that we have not deteriorated even in the last two years. I have the figures here. From a production of 0·4 million tonnes in 1961-62 it has gone upto 1·43 million tonnes in 1965-66, 2·54 million tonnes in 1966-67, 3 06 million tonnes in 1968-69 and in 1969-70 we have gone to 3·64 million tonnes That is why I joined issues in a very limited way. I said, 'Don't say we have gone down' I can understand your saying that we have not gone enough.

There is something which I want to mention Probably, I am mentioning this for the first time in the House and it may, therefore, be of interest to the hon. Members on this vital quesion. It is not as if we have not been ourselves worried about the necessity of making strides in the matter of exploration so that we reach a stage at the earliest possible moment when we say that we do not have to depend on imported crude and to work out a long-range plan of exploration. I have got the figures of 1971-72 also just now. It is 4·02 million tonnes, just one step ahead of the previous year.

That apart, what I was saying is this that we have gone into this question to explore the possibility of exploration and production on a long-term basis and with proper priorities assigned for work in the various promising regions of the country. As a first step in that direction a detailed economic study has been made jointly by experts from the USSR and the ONGC. On the basis of this study by the expert team, a programme for the first five year period beginning from 1973 has been tentatively approved, Now, this programme is important to know, as the joint expert committee has recommended, and on which we have reached a conclusion and which we shall embark upon, that by the end of the first Five Year Plan period we should be able to reach a drilling target of 13 lakhs metres. It is expected to establish new recoverable reserves of 64 million tonnes of crude, these are recoverable reserves. I am not talking about getting production of 64 million tonnes by the end of the Five Year plan period. I will mention the amount of crude oil which is expected at the end of the five year period. That is eight million tonnes. The programme also takes into account a subsequent five year period and according to the joint survey made by the USSR and ONGC experts, it should reach a target of production of 30 million tonnes by the end of the second Five Year period. We had recently taken a decision on the basis of the study team's findings to work out the various variants, and after examination of the various alternatives, the variants which was considered to be the best and the quickest was accepted. We are working on it. We should have been able to start it in 1972. But, to be realistic, we expect that the first five year period should begin early in 1972.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North-East) : The performance of 1971 has been criticised by the Members. There has been no reply.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I gave it. I have given all the figures.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : In 1970-71 there was a shortfall.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I have given the figures; I have dealt with this point as best as I could. The point that I was trying to make was this, that, let us not take a very dismal view of the whole thing. Let us be critical by all means so that that is a way we can make progress. But let us not be pessimistic. Let us not be dismal. Let us not say that everything that we do is bad and we are not able to do anything That is the only thing that I wanted to repudiate.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is all philosophy, but what about oil ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : That is why I have pointed out the figures...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Are your figures for the whole year ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Yes, for the whole year. These are the figures I could readily collect; may be there could be scope for correction marginally, but I may say, the figures are not basically incorrect. They are substantially correct.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : They appear to be contradictory...

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Let me now turn to other aspect of the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamand Harbour) : We are eminently mindful of the fact that we are hearing a very good lawyer.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I am a layman in this field as much probably as you are or perhaps a little more than you.

As I was telling, we have got to be more particular now on our offshore drilling programme. In addition to the programme mentioned which will be preponderatingly on land, Government intend to make every effort to develop and implement a sizeable programme of offshore exploration. It is being demonstrated on an international scale that the future for most countries for finding big reserves of oil lies more in offshore areas than on land. Despite the high initial cost of offshore exploration and the greater risks involved, the success rate over a period of time is high, and since the prospects are that big reserves will be established and in offshore areas it takes less time to develop production, due to these reasons, the economics of offshore oil is generally quite favourable. The House is no doubt aware of the decision taken by Government to explore the Bombay High in offshore structure on an associated-owner basis In pursuance of this decision, a jack-up platform is being purchased by Government. It is being built in Japan and the cost is being met from Japanese credit. It is expected that the jack-up platform will commence its drilling operations towards the end of this year. All the preparatory operations are well in hand. The detailed seismic survey for fixing the drilling locations has been completed...

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We learn that our engineers are doing this job...

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Yes, I am glad you remind me about this. Some other hon. Members also referred to it. I am entirely in agreement with what had been said on the floor of the House. We have an excellent and first-class lot of young geologists and geo-physicists about which we are certainly proud, and we do intend to make the maximum use of their talent, their enthusiasm and desire to serve our country in this vital field of our economic sector.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : May I know whether drilling will be resumed in the Bodra area ? In Bodra area drilling was discontinued because a rig got stuck up. Dr. Triguna Sen gave an assurance that drilling will be resumed. If you don't know you can say, I don't know.

SHRI H. R. GOHKALE : You referred to it yesterday, I do remember. Perhaps if I get time I will refer to it. I want to say a few other things in the short time at my disposal. Otherwise, I will satisfy you.

Some hon. Members were referring to the Takru Commission.

I do not want to finish my speech without referring to it.

MR. DUPUTY-SPEAKER : Nobody would be satisfied without a reference to that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You too have joined Government, Sir ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : As the House is aware, the Takru Commission was constituted to inquire into some definite matters of public importance, which as all lawyer members would know, is indeed the requirement for the construction of a commission. It was felt at some time that the terms of reference were not wide enough to cover a full and appropriate inquiry into the matters which were really intended to be inquired into by that commission. On an earlier occasion, this was argued before the commission. The commission also made certain observations, and when it was felt that the commission itself was feeling some difficulty in investigating into certain matters because they were not expressly in the terms of reference, hon. Members are aware, Government took a decision to expand the scope of the terms of reference and added a few items more. Even now, I am happy to say that we are not taking up the position that the Sixty-Sixth Report as a result of which this commission really arose is something to be brushed aside. On the contrary, we are not opposing inquiry into matters on a technical ground, but what we have been saying is that here are terms of reference which are wide enough to take in all matters

which are intended to be inquired into as a result of the Sixty-Sixth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings...

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Including slurring over

SHRI H R GOKHALE If I went into the details of the various aspects of the inquiry, perhaps, I would take a few hours But—what I want to say today is that the attitude of the Ministry is not this that the commission should not be enabled to go into matters which are relevant in the background of the Sixty-Sixth report of the Committee on Public Undertakings The Ministry does feel that the terms of reference are wide enough to take in all that That is another matter...

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN The commission feels otherwise

SHRI H R GOKHALE In fact, the commission has not felt otherwise, I would very much like to point out that just as we did on the previous occasion when the commission pointed out that they were feeling handicapped ..

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN Mr Justice Takru's observations on 21st April, 1972 specifically mention this fact

SHRI H R GOKHALE I do not know the date-wise *roznauma* before the Takru Commission But I can assure the House of this that so far as my recollection goes, Mr Justice Takru has not held that he is handicapped in his inquiry because a particular thing is not in the terms of reference I stand to correction, particularly as my hon friend who is a responsible Member of this House has pointed this out to me, I shall promise to look into it, but I can assure him of this that even now the position before the Takru Commission is that there is the Sixty-Sixth Report as a result of which this commission has come up, we have got the terms of reference which according to us are wide enough to cover all matters which are covered by the Sixty-Sixth report; that being so, it is for the commission to say, no, we still feel handicapped. The commission has not said so now. If the commission says so, then I can only assure the House that as we did last time, we shall surely consider the commission's recommendations with the utmost respect But surely, because some people say so, while we feel that, and it is a point of view which we are taking, it is broad enough, it is a point of view that the Sixty-sixth report is there, and we do not want to hamper the inquiry, and certainly if it falls from the commission, Government will treat their recommendations with the utmost respect, and as we did on the previous occasion expand the terms of reference But today it is too early to say that the terms of reference are inappropriate when the Takru Commission has not said so Certainly if that be so and the commission says so, we shall look into the matter All that I can assure the House of is that if observations are made by the learned judge in this regard, they will receive the most careful consideration and we will look into it

Another aspect of the matter is that it has been said that files have not been produced and so on and so forth It has been said that the IOC is coming in the way of production of files .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU And duplicate files are manufactured

SHRI H R GOKHALE Not one instance of manufacture of a duplicate file has been pointed out

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Oh, my goodness

SHRI H R GOKHALE I had myself looked into some files when I was not dealing with this Ministry on an earlier occasion, and I can assure hon Members that in the event of a positive fact or material being brought before me now, now that I attend to this Ministry at least for the time being, of any such thing I shall certainly look into it But that has not happened Things have been said like that, but if the commission says so, it will be considered with the utmost respect Let it be pointed out to us very specifically and I can assure hon Members that it will be looked into But from what I have seen, that is not the position today. I was referring to the production of files.

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

Some 4000 files had been produced or submitted before the commission by the IOC and 300 files by the Ministry.

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Is there space to house all the files ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : We have provided enough accommodation; that problem will not come in their way. This is a transaction ranging over a course of years not over a few years, where matters have been dealt with on different occasions. I do not want to defend this officer or that officer, or this Ministry or that. I am only pointing out the practical and pragmatic aspects of an inquiry like this. When you have to go into files ranging over 12-14 years and when the Commission says, 'Produce the relevant files', it is not unreasonable to say that there can be a difference of opinion on relevance; there can be a difference of opinion between judges also on relevance, much more so in the case of ordinary mortals. 4,000 files are produced. If the Commission says that there is one file which has been brought to our notice which is relevant for the inquiry, the Ministry has not said and will not say 'We will not produce it.'

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They never say 'no'; they do not produce it or they delay it.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The very fact that 4000 files have been produced by the IOC and 300 by the Ministry disproves that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Over a period of 20 months they have been produced.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : No.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Every time they have to ask for it and then it is produced.

SHRI PILOO MODY . I hope 4,000 files were asked for.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : When they say such and such file is relevant, we have produced it. We will certainly treat the observations of the Judge with the greatest respect. If they say it is not this file, but two more relevant files, it is left to our judgment. After all, we have produced 4,000 files.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : How many still left ? Another 4,000 ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : This is a transaction ranging over years together.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : They only want those files from which the charges can be proved. What is the use of saying 'we have sent over 4,000 files ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : This is a matter of judgment.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will his department succeed in proving the charges with these 4,000 files ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : My hon. friend is an experienced and distinguished lawyer. He will appreciate what I am saying. This is not a commission of a nature where you can say it is accusatory.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati) : The judgment was exercised by the officers against whom the charges are made.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a daylight robbery that was conducted by people in power in this country siphoning the country's money to the foreigners.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Let us not get excited but consider it more objectively. There can be difference of opinion between individual and individual and, as lawyers know, between judge and judge also sometimes as to what is relevant and what is not.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Between Minister and Minister also.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The poor Minister is a very unfortunate person in these matters. He dose not take any decision. It has been left to the judge. He does not want to interfere in this. The judge can certainly come to a conclusion that certain files are relevant, and not these 4,000 ranging over a long period extending over a decade.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Nationalise the files.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : What do we do with that ? What I want to say is this.

It is obvious that this Commission is an investigatory Commission, as all lawyers know.

AN HON. MEMBER : A fact-finding Commission.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Yes; a fact-finding Commission. This is not a case where 'A' is the accused and 'B' is the prosecutor. So, as a Government Department, it is undoubtedly the responsibility of the Department to see that all materials for the proper dispensation of justice are given.

AN HON. MEMBER : Should it not find out the truth ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Certainly it has to find out the truth, that is what I am pointing out.

AN HON. MEMBER : Should not the Ministry help the Commission ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Who has disputed that it is the duty of the Ministry to help the Commission ? (*Interruption*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The report appears to blame the Commission for delay. I hope you are not holding the Commission responsible for that.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I have not said a word about the Commission.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The report appears to say that.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Which report ? (*Interruption*) I am sorry my friend has misunderstood it. It is not an accusation against the Commission. What the report says is, it is only to bring to the notice of House as to how long the Commission has gone on. After all, the Government has never come in the way of extension to the Commission. As you know, the last period of its extension is probably not covered by the report; extension was granted (*Interruption*)

SHRI PILOO MODY : He says Government would not come in the way if the Commission wants to take another 10 years. This is what you are saying. We would be happy if the Commission takes another 10 years.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : But what is to be done ? If the Commission wants certain files, should we not produce them ? If the Commission wants us to produce this or produce that, should we say that you must finish before a time and we will not produce this ? If the Commission in its judicial wisdom says that certain files are necessary for inspection and for the proper conduct of this enquiry, am I to tell the Commission that "you will not look into them because otherwise you will not finish your enquiry before such and such a period ?"

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Then appoint another high-powered Commission.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : If that is your suggestion, I am willing to consider it. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have just one minute more.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let him continue on Monday. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please. You do not listen to the Chair. Everybody wants to speak and the Chair must listen ! I was trying to say that if the Minister wants to continue on Monday, because there are many questions which remain unanswered, I do not want to stand between him and the Members. (*Interruption*)

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Order, please. If the Members have a little patience to listen to the Chair, one sentence would solve the problem.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The topics which have been raised in the debate are large, and I do not want to give the impression that I want to take advantage of the limited time and escape from answering the other points. Therefore, I am entirely in your hands, and I am willing to deal with all the other topics if I get more time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then you can continue on Monday.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Because I do not want to escape from any point.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, just one submission. If the Minister replies on Monday, I will not get a chance to speak. I only want to send this telegram to him, which I have received.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, please. We take up private Members' business.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I want to lay it on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order. Mr. Parashar.

15'30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTEENTH REPORT

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : I beg to move :

> "That this House do agree with the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on this 3rd May, 1972."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That this House do agree with the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd May, 1972".

The motion was adopted

16'00 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE* : ESTABLISHMENT OF TWO MORE STEEL PLANTS DURING THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Banamali Patnaik on the 21st April, 1972 :

> "This House recommends that the Government of India should take immediate and effective steps to establish two more steel plants during the Fifth Five Year Plan to create increased potentialities in the production of steel and development of iron ore and that the first plan be established in Orissa and the second in Madhya Pradesh for reasons of techno-economic feasibility and comparative backwardness of these areas."

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi was on his legs. He can continue his speech.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : After we have discussed one of the most important sectors of our economy, namely, petroleum and chemicals, it is good we are taking up the question of having new steel plants in Orissa and M. P. in the coming years. The battle that we are fighting today in our country is the battle to wipe out poverty and unemployment in this country and our struggle for self-reliance is part of the bigger struggle that we have launched. In this struggle to achieve self reliance, it is steel which plays the most

prominent part in the seventies...*(Interruptions.)*

16 01 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : Self reliance now means, every one has to rely on the Prime Minister.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : No, I am sorry that is not the meaning of self-reliance.

I feel that there must be urgency at all levels for increasing the existing capacities of steel production in the country and also adding new capacities so that we catch up with the demand for steel which will be about 37 million tonnes by the year 1980-81. The steel programme in the Fourth Plan has as its aim: increased production in the existing plants, implementation and expansion of ths continuing projects and establishment of new steel plants.

With a view to implement three formulations of the Fourth Plan, they have a steel programme. The report of the Steel Ministry says that the expected consumption patterns tof the future have indicated the need to double our steel manufacturing capacity during the seventies. It says further, as it gakes 7 to 8 years to commission large integrated steel works after the sites are selected, fction has been initiated on 'location studies' sor new projects to be considered for inclusion in the Fifth and Sixth plans, as well as on the expansions which may be possible at he existing locations. Preliminary work on location studies for new steel plants to be included in the future plans have also commenced.

I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this; he should be a little attentive to what goes on here.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : I am listening.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I was quoting the report of the Steel Ministry which says that they have started work and initiated location studies for new steel plants which will be included in the future plans. I should like to know from the hon. Minister if they have also initiated action so far as location studies of future steel plants in Orissa, M. P, Goa and may be in other places are concerned.

They must have a blueprint for the coming ten years. I say that the seventies are the decade of steel. Therefore, there should be a blueprint for the coming ten years. How do we want to expand the existing capacities in the plants that are there and how shall we have additional capacities that we want to create by having new plants. I do not know whether the Government has prepared a blueprint accordingly.

It is surprising to find that in 1968-69 we have produced only 4·7 million tonnes of steel. See the capacity for increased production in the existing plants. In 1969-70 the production was 4·8 million tonnes.

Sir, I was putting to this House about the existing capacities. Whatever the existing capacity—about 9 million tons of capacity—that we have in the existing steel plants, we are producing only 5·8 million tons. Now, Sir, the existing steel plant's capacity is not fully utilised. Therefore, the Government should draw up a plan to see that we, atleast, achieve the rated capacity of 9 million tons in the steel in the existing steel plants and then expand. The Hon'ble Minister was suggesting that. Well, we have the programme to expand the Rourkela Steel Plant. Sir, that was suggested by Steering Committee as late as 1963. We had recommended that the Rourkela steel plant should be expanded and it may produce two to four million tons. Therefore, besides the point that Rourkela should be expanded, the question is that in Orissa itself there are deposits of 8,000 million tons of iron-ore, and 300 million tons of reserves of limestone and almost it has 2/3rds of the total mineral resources of the country today. Therefore, when in the entire country today the per capita consumption of steel is only 11 kilograms and India's production is only 1% of the world production of steel, there is a vast scope to have more and more steel plants and in view of 8,000 million tons of proved iron-ore reserves in Orissa and 300

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

million tons of reserves of lime-stone, and other minerals, like, Manganese, dolemite, etc., I hope there is need not only for one steel plant, but there is need for more than even three steel plants in Orissa in the coming years.

I may say that the total investment of the Government of Orissa in steel amounts to Rs. 1,876 crores including the public and private sectors and perhaps they are going to have three new steel plants to cost them another Rs. 1,800 crores, which would, altogether come to about Rs. 3,700 crores. But, Sir, I hope, as the Hon'ble Minister was suggesting yesterday, the Government is thinking of a holding company. I appreciate this idea. Therefore, I must support the Hon'ble Minister that he has the capital base of Rs. 5,000 crores and he has decided to invest more money during the coming ten years and he has planned out the steel programme in such a manner that by 1980, the country should have production of 47 million tons of steel. If that is the programme of the Hon'ble Minister, he must spend, besides this Rs. 3,700 crores at least, another Rs. 5,000 crores so that he can include the private and public sector agencies together and start production h re from today onwards. Suppose the locational studies for the new steel plant takes time, you have infra-structure ready in Rourkela, everything is ready in Rourkela, and you can immediately go in for the Second steel plant there. Besides expanding this, you can have locational studies in other areas, i. e., Bonai, Nayaghat, Paradeep, Goa and Madhya Pradesh. Sir, you must have a well laid programme for the coming ten years so that by 1980, you fulfil the targets.

Lastly, I must put before the Hon'ble Minister the question of the dipersal of steel industries. You know, Sir, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bengal provide the metallurgical base for the future steel complexes to develop and whatever the dispersal has taken place, the Hon'ble Minister has pointed out how difficult it is to carry the ore, to transport the ore from Bhilai region to th Bailladila region, and how costly it has become. But, Sir, it was necessary because ultimately we needed steel plants in Southern regions and that kind of dispersal was necessary. But, Sir, for future development of steel industry, it is very much incumbent on the Government to see that this Bihar, Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa base which provide the only Metallurgical base for having new steel industries, steel mills, they provide all the facilities at the cheapest rates and that the Government should go ahead with this programme.

I hope, the demand for steel plants in Orissa is not only one, but more than one and I hope in view of all the promises that the Government has made, and our Minister who wants to push ahead with this new steel plants pragramme, we can hope from him that he will while replying to this debate, concede to the demand and aspirations of the people of Orissa for future new steel plants. I hope he is going to meet it, in view of the assurances that he has given in the Fourth Lok Sabha. I am sure, when we go back, we can tell our people in Orissa that here is a Minister, Mr. Mohan Kumaramanglam, who has understood the aspirations of the people of Orissa and he has felt that the needs of Orissa are greater today than they were before. I hope, Sir, during his stewardship, action for locational studies for new steel plants will start.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK (Cuttack): Sir, in pleading my case for a second steel plant in Orissa, I do not think I an going to present any new facts or statistics that are not known to the minister. But there is a proverb that the Ganga is always worshipped by Ganga water. So, I am only presenting facts and statistics known to him.

Let me be clear on a few points. Firstly, various expert committees and persons eminently qualified in this field have recommended ideal locational sites so far as Orissa is concerned. Secondly, persons in high governmental authority have expressed their sympathy and support for Orissa's demand from time to time. Thirdly, the question had been discussed in this House and in Rajya Sabha from time to time and all sections of both Houses have unanimously supported Orissa's demand for a second steel plant. Fourthly, the Government is

committed to undertake location studies for more steel plants during the fourth plan period, in which Orissa sites would be necessarily taken into consideration. The purpose of this resolution, therefore, is to emphasise the urgency of the locating new steel plants as three years of the fourth plan have already elapsed and production of steel is grossly inadequate to meet our domestic and external markets by the end of the fourth plan period and the fifth plan period.

Let me first come to the expert opinion. Since independence, this opinion is in favour of Orissa's ideal locational advantage. As far back as 1948, Copper Incorporated, U. S. A., Arthur G. Meke Inc. U. S A. and International Construction Company U. K., while giving their recommendations on location of steel plants in this country, said that locational advantage in Orissa was the highest. It was, of course, long ago. But mineral wealth does not change in a few decades and Orissa commands still an unassailable position so fas as mineral ores are concerned.

I now come to M. M. Dastur & Company, whom the Govenment of India holds in high esteem. They have advised the government on three occasions on ideal location sites in Orissa. In preparing a preliminary report on Bokaro they recommended that that there should be a steel plant in Talcher. In 1964 this company was appointed to prepare a feasibility report for blast furnace complexes in different areas of the country. The term of reference was :

> "To recommend sites in the order of priority with reference to the cost of raw materials, assembly, production and distribution."

In 1965 this Company while submitting its report recommended, as per Chapter 13, Volume IV, thus :

> "Of the 28 locations studied Nayagarh has the lowest production cost of pig iron to meet the all-India shortfall."

Again they said :

> "The Nayagarh location can in future sustain a large steel complex of 10 to 12 million tonnes."

After scrutinising all the conditions like raw materials, assembly, electricity, water, land etc. they came to this conclusion.

Coming to the cost they said the cost of production of pig iron at Nayagarh per tonne would be Rs 207 as against Rs. 211 to 250 in all other sites studied by them.

Regarding transport charges they said pig iron produced at Nayagarh would cost Rs. 231 per tonne at Calcutta, Rs. 263 at Madras, Rs. 266 at Bombay and Rs. 269 at Chandigarh. So, the steel produced here would be cheaper in the whole of the country than the steel produced at other sites.

In 1970 M. N. Dastur & Company was appointed by the Government of Orissa to prepare a feasibility report in regard to three sites in Orissa, two inland and one coastal. They have recently submitted their report and have again recommended Nayagarh as the most economic. In their report they have said :

> "In terms of material cost, the cost of material, power, water and other expenses in connection with works cost of products of various sites, Nayagarh North site is the most economic in Orissa and very favourably placed compared to other plants in the country"

Working out the comparative works cost, the Company says that :

> "It would be Rs. 354 per ingot tonne at Nayagarh, Rs. 363 at Bhilai, Rs. 374 at Rourkela, Rs. 413 at TISCO and Rs. 450 at Durgapur."

Now I come to the opinions of eminent persons in authority. In 1964 Dr. Khosla, who was the Governor of Orissa, an eminent engineer himself, submitted a memorandum to the Central Government for ideal location sites of steel plants in Orissa. I am not going into the details of his memorandum.

On 4th July 1970, no less a person than the Rashtrapati of India, Shri V. V. Giri, supported the demand for a larg-scale steel plant when a State Cabinet deputation met him at Bhubaneswar. The next day at a press

[Shri J. B. Patnaik]

conference he reiterated his support hundred per cent to Orissa's demand.

Again, in July 1970 the Prime Minister told three Members of Parliament from Orissa that after Rourkela reached full capacity she would have no objection for a second steel plant in Orissa. In January 1971 in public meeting at Bhubaneswar she reiterated her view that Orissa had a case for a new steel plant.

Regarding the support from all sections of both Houses of Parliament, I need not narrate them as it has been already narrated in this House in great detail, especially by my hon. friend, Shri Panigrahi.

I now emphasise the urgency for creating more potential of steel production in the country. Our own need in long term plan perspective has been revised downward from time to time. The National Council of Applied Economic Research recommended in 1963 that the country should aim at producing 50 million tonnes of steel ingots by 1981, taking into consideration its expanding domestic and external markets. This was whittled down to 20 million tonnes by the planners of our Fourth Five Year Plan. We are now far from it and struggling for the last five years in the region of 6 to 7 million tonnes. This staggering inertia is really unprecedented in the history of steel production in the world.

Now even if we reach our full utilisation capacity and expanded capacity of our steel plants, we still do not look beyond 1981. According to M/s. Dastur & Company we shall be short of 5 to 6 million tonnes of steel by 1985 if we do not go in for more new steel plants. The country needs more steel and Orissa has ideal location sides and has gone ahead with a techno-feasibility report which is available to the hon. Minister. It is now for the Minister to let us know the Government's mind and their decision. It is not prepared to undertake further location studies now ? If not, when will he do it ? Certainly not after the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. When a feasibility study is available, so far as Orissa is concerned by the highest expert firm in the country, what prevents him from making a commitment on this basis ? I hope, the hon. Minister will not reply in the way in which his predecessor, Mr. B. R. Bhagat, replied in "Alice in Wonderland" fashion, that he had a plethora of good sites among which he had lost himself to make up his mind.

With these words, I support the Resolution.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanager) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, because my hon friends on the Treasury Benches have already given owerwhelming support to the demand for establishment of steel plant in Orissa, I feel, it is needless to burden the hon. Minister, Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam, with the same facts which he is in possession of The facts have already been placed by my hon. friend, Shri Panigrahi and other Members in regard to that. So, I will not over-burden him with the same facts.

One thing is certain that whatever things are required for the establishment of a steel plant in Orissa are present there. So, my request to the hon. Minister will be to look at this demand of Orissa people from the national angle and, at the same time, it should not be brushed aside, treating it as a local demand.

On 27-7-70, there was a *bandh* organised in Orissa. The people of Orissa organised a *bandh* and they started their militant struggle to achieve this legitimate demand. About 2 lakhs of people signed a petition which was presented here and that question was also raised here. It was referred to the Petitions Committee. The Petitions Committee recommended the following :

> "The Committee hope that in view of the general support given to the demand for a new steel plant for Orissa in both Houses of Parliament, the Government will consider the place of Orissa for second plant and implement the assurances given by the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering in Parliament as early as possible."

As it has already been referred to, some more machinery and the processing of site-

selection will be taken up during the Fourth Plan, and our friends, Shri Panigrahi, Shri Patnaik and others have already said and quoted the commitment given by the then Minister of Steel, Shri B. R. Bhagat. As far as the Petition Committee's recommendation is concerned, its recommendation is to be respected. To respect the Petition Committee's recommendation means to give respect to 2 lakhs of people of Orissa who have the petition. To respect its opinion means to give respect to the public opinion of Orissa and the national aspirations of the people in India.

Apart from all other things, we have to meet the shortage of steel We have to overcome the shortage only by expansion of the existing steel industry and also by starting new steel plants. As far as the new steel plants are concerned, even the Estimates Committee has recommended that we should proceed with the starting of new steel plants. So, as a matter of fact, there is absolutely no obstacle in our way now. The hon. Minister must have been convinced by now not only because of the pressure but because of the economic aspirations of the people of the Orissa and also the political aspirations of the people of Orissa. As far as the aspirations of the people of Orissa are concerned, it is well known that, when there was industrial revolution in England, that also helped the process of elimination of feudalism; even though the feudal lords were there, they were sitting as on lookers and they were powerless. As far as we are concerned, we know that, once the new steel plant is established, definitely the blast furnace will burn the relics of feudalism and those very feudal forces who are always taking advantage of non-establishment of steel plant and are ruling Orissa. We can get rid of all those troubles and reactionaries. Therefore, the political aspirations also have to be recognised and appreciated and must also be respected by establishing a second steel plant in Orissa. In Orissa, I can say, not only the people have started a militant struggle but it is the Rajas and Ranis who have lined up in the bundh. Therefore, there are justifications for estabilishing the steel plant. I would request the hon. Minister, Shri Mohan Kumarmangalam, to take a serious note of all these developents and see that the Members of Orissa here and also of Madhya Pradesh do not raise the same question again in the Lok Sabha. It has also been stated in many reports that steel plants will not only take the country forward towards economic advancement but also take the people forward politically on the path of progress.

In view of all these things, in view of the commitment of the Government, with a view to eliminating the regional imbalances, I hope the hon. Minister will definitely come forward to satisfy the aspirations of the people of Orissa by establishing a second steel plant in Orissa.

*DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur) : Sir, I will speak in Bengali. The resolution before us suggests the setting up of two more steel plants in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh on the basis of techno-economic feasibility and comparative backwardness of the area. The production of steel in our country is far below our production capacity. At the time of our independence the production of steel in China was less than that produced by us. But today there production of steel is three to four times more than that is being produced by us. There is shortage of steel in our country which hinders developmental works.

Sir, I want to ask why such demands for opening new steel mills at particular places arise today at a time when the Fourth Five Year Plan is in the last stage of implementation. The reason for such demands is the defective economic policy of our Government which has resulted in imbalance in the econmic and industrial development of the various regions of our country. That is why such demands for setting up new steel mills or shifting of mills and plants and even officials from one place to another arise from time to time As a result of the defective planning some States are progressing and some others are compelled to fall back. There is pressing unemployment which is becoming more acute day by day That gives rise to demands for opening new steel plants at particular regions. But unfortu-

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

nately such demands are viewed by the Centre from the political angle. Sometimes demands from Andhra Pradesh for a steel plant in that State are acceded-to to please that State. The same thing is repeated in the case of Mysore or Tamil Nadu. Although those demands have not yet been implemented according to plan. When we, the Communist Party (Marxist) stated that there is economic imbalance in the country and some States are becoming backward due to defective planning of the Government, we were criticised. Few days back the Labour Minister of West Bengal held a Press Conference in the Capital where he admitted that : I am quoting from the press report, "Employment in his State had declined in the past few years. As far as the overall industrial employment was concerned, this had come down from 913,000 in 1965 to 823,000 in 1969. Whereas during the same period, similar employment in Maharashtra had risen from 956,000 to 978,000." The reason for this situation in West Bengal, as stated by him was "There was no uniform pricing policy for the supply of industrial raw materials. While coal from West Bengal was sold all over the country at a uniform price, the textile industry in the State had to pay a comaratively higher price for raw cotton compared with mills in Western India." The crux of the statement is that some regions are suffering and becoming backward due to the defective policy of the Government. The Prime Minister while speaking in West Bengal at the time of the election meetings said that if the Congress wins the elections in West Bengal,...(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please confine yourself to the subject under discussion.

DR. SARADISH ROY : Yes Sir, I am doing that. The Prime Minister said that if the people of West Bengal voted for her party she will spend 135 crores of rupees for the development of the State. This sort of politics was indulged in by them.

I will say one more thing Sir, that in the existing steel plants like Durgapur in West Bengal which are under the Centre's management and control, many instances of irregularities and mismanagement have come to light. It has been stated that there is top heavy administration. There were previously 34 high officials there but now that number has gone up to 54. The Government has created such conditions in that plant that there is not only discontentment among the workers, the officers are also discontented and dissatisfied. There is dissatisfaction among all the categories of employees and this is hampering efficient production in that plant. This sort of situation should be remedied forthwith. I support this resolution and with that Sir, I conclude my speech.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA (Balasore) : The second steel plant question has become almost the lifeline for the people of Orissa.

It is having great impact on the people of Orissa Some of the candidates in the election have won on this issue; some of the candidates in the election have lost on this issue.

Orissa is the most backward State in the whole country. 55 per cent of the people are in the semi-starvation condition. If there is a second steel plant, I should confess, a great number of people will get employment. It will give a shape to the regeneration of the economy of Orissa.

Hon. friends have spoken about the statistical data. I don't think it is necessary for me to parrot them once again. The three States in South India are fortunate to have three steel plants. When the decision was taken and construction started, there was a commentary written by an expert which I will quote.

> "But one question is already exercising the expert circles. Will these 3 plants involving a total outlay of over Rs. 2000 crores be worth the cost ? A steel plant of this size takes about 6 years to be commissioned. Even then, 4 more years may elapse before the installed capacity is fully utilised. In other words by starting to invest Rs. 2000 crores say in 1972; India cannot hope to get the full benefit from that investment before 1982.

Some hon. friends spoke about the three steel plants in the South. I thas been said that in Dastur and Company Government have got great reliance. In the Consultative Committee when this question was raised even the Ministers reposed confidence in them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should not refer to whatever happens in the Consultative Committee.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA : I would like to bring to your notice that we are having a shortfall in steel production. A steel expert has written about it as follows :

> "If the growth rate of 5 to 6 per cent is to be assumed for the economy as a whole the production of steel would have to be increased at the rate of 10 per cent per year."

The Mover of the Resolution said that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that the progress of the country can be determined by seeing the progress of the women and by seeing the progress of steel. As far as women is concerned, India is very fortunate to have one of the greatest Prime Ministers of the world in a woman. In steel production we are lagging behind. If Orissa has a steel plant for which there is abundant raw material it will solve various economic problems. In the Niagarh and Bonai area the iron ore content is 60 per cent. Even Japanese experts have admitted that Orissa ore is by far the best.

So far as infra-structure is concerned, I have to submit that we have all the perquisites available.

I will bring to your notice another factor that we will have to step up our steel capacity from 9·0 million tonnes in 1968-1969 to 12·0 million tonnes ingots by 1973-74. The Minister is giving a new look after he has assumed office. Let in the Fifth Five-Year Plan a new look be given for having another steel plant in Orissa.

In conclusion I would like to say, if at all there is a steel plant in Orissa, I should expect that the General Manager, whoever is the boss of this steel plant, must be from Orissa. Since Shri S. N. Majumdar has taken over in HSL, it is Dr. Agarwal who is in charge in the Rourkela plant. Orissa has not been fortunate enough to have a man from Orissa in charge of that plant, although there are many qualified persons from Orissa. I admit that Dr. Agarwal is a very competent man. But I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that while having such top men, he should also see that Orissa's case is given high priority.

*SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY (Tiruchendur): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, supporting the Resolution moved by Shri Banamali Patnaik regarding the necessity for establishing the second steel plant in Orissa and in Madhya Pradesh, I would like to say a few words.

Sir, anticipating the demand for steel in the country in 1980, the Government fixed a target of production of 40 million tonnes of steel per year. Later on, as it was felt, after a re-examination of the target fixed for 1980, that production of 40 million tonnes was impossible of achievement, the Government reduced it to 20 million tonnes. When I look at the way the Government are functioning I get the doubt whether even this reduced target of 20 million tonnes will be achieved by the end of 1980. The Governmet themselves have expressed the view that the commissioning of steel plants at Salem, Vizianagaram and Vishakhapatnam will take 8 to 10 years. But all the time the Government are proclaiming from housetops that energetic endeavours are being made to lessen the rigours of unemployment in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The discussion is on a Resolution regarding the establishment of a steel plant in Orissa. But the hon. Member has started a general discussion. Let him confine himself to the subject-matter of the Resolution only.

SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY : The Government have set up a working Group to study

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri M. S. Sivasamy]

the long-term planning of steel production in the country. Here, I would like to point out that the paid-up share capital of Government companies mumbering 332 is Rs. 2092 crores. The paid-up capital of private limited companies comes to Rs. 2085 crores. The Bureau of Public Enterprises has been entrusted with the duty of analysing the cost structure of public enterprises. It is strange that there is no representative of the Bureau of Public Enterprises on the Working Group which has been set up to study the long-term planning of steel production in the country.

While emphasising the need for creating additional production capacity for steel in the country, I would like to stress that the steel projects which have already been taken up must be expedited if the Government want to achieve the targeted production. Our hon. Minister of steel, Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, hails from Salem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Again, the hon. Member has left out Orissa and he has gone to Salem.

SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY: I am coming to the point If he expedites the implementation of Salem Steel Project alone, he might be misundestood. I would request him that all the three plants at Salem, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam should be completed quickly in order to meet the everincreasing need for steel in the country.

When the Government talk so much about establishing a sociatistic society in the country, when the Government announce every alternate day that they would nationalise this industry and that industry it should also be ensured that new steel plants in Orissa and in Madhya Pradesh are set up to achieve the target of production of 20 million tonnes by 1980.

On behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I support the demand for a second steel plant in Orissa and also in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): The justifications, both technological and economic, for a new steel plant in Orissa are so well-established and so incontrovertible that I need not repeat them. Parliament's commitment and the assurance of the previous incumbent of the steel Ministry which have aptly recapitulated here are also well known. I need not traverse that ground again.

I am inclined to believe that had not the issue of a new steel plant during the Fourth Plan been caught in the vortex of electoral politics and decided more on political and electoral considerations than on economic and technological, Orissa would surely have had a new steel plant during the Fourth Plan period. However, that story is also too well known and needs no repitition because it is not going to help this way or that.

Now the Resolution moved by Shri Patnaik urges upon the Government of India to take immediate and effective steps for setting up two more steel plants, the first in Orissa and the second in Madhya Pradesh during the Fifth Plan period. I have moved an amendment proposing to take into account the report of Dastur and Co., the technical consultants of the Steel Ministry, recently submitted by the Government of Orissa to the Steel Minister. As I had emphasised during the debate on the Demands of the Steel Ministry, notwithstanding our massive efforts for increased steel production, our manufacture and per capita availability are the lowest in the world. This needs a kind of macro-planning to see that at least we catch up with the other steel-producing countries though not in the west at least in the east. I am talking of Japan.

In the context of growth in production of steel and planning for larger projection of targets, a desideratuem with which I hope the hon. Minister does not disagree, I am sure nobody will be more new than the Steel Minister to realise that a country were production of steel is almost at the lowest rung and which has to compete with other countries, we have to make up a big leeway. This may be appreciated from the fact that in 1948 we were on par with Japan in steel production. We were producing 1·7 million

tonnes of steel whereas Japan was producing 1·3 million tonnes In 1971 Japan produced 93 million tonnes whereas we are fumbling at a mere 6 3 million tonnes. Therefore, immediate increase in production is a must a *sine qua non* of our progress. It is in this context that we have to consider the demand for a new steel plant in Orissa.

The projected domestic demand by 1983-84, at the end of the Sixth Plan, is likely to be 18 million tonnes of finished steel or 27 million tonnes of ingot steel With the completion of the new steel plants at Vizag, Salem and Hospet and the expansion schemes of Bokaro, Bhilai and TISCO at the end of the Fifth Plan, we will have a capacity of 18·7 million tonnes of ingot steel at the end of the Fifth Plan Therefore, there is a gap of 8 9 million tonnes to be bridged by the end of the Sixth Plan.

The Resolution seeks to invite Government's attention to this aspect and suggests that nowhere can the first new steel mill be better located from the point of view of economic operation than in Orissa In Dastour's report, already in the hands of the Minister, he will find a comparative statement of costs which shows that the cost per ingot tonne in Orissa will be the lowest. In Nayagarh, the site proposed by Dastour, it will be Rs. 354 whereas in Bhilai it is Rs. 363, in Rourkela Rs. 374 and in the open hearth at Rourkela Rs. 459. In Durgapur it will be 450 tonnes; in TISCO it will be 413; in IISCO it will be 446; and in Visakhapatan, 431. From this, and from other considerations, it will be seen that Orissa deserves a second steel plant not only to satisfy its own political or parochial urges but to meet a national demand for increased steel at a low cost. And since our desideratum is to have more production at a lower cost, I think the hon. Minister will not, when he rises to speak, oppose this innocuous resolution. After all, what is it that we seek. The resolution seeks that immediate and effective steps should be taken, and I do not think there is anything to which he would object, and I hope he would accept this resolution as amended.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (खरगोन) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ, क्योंकि इसमें उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश में स्टील के कारखाने खोलने के लिए कहा गया है। लेकिन इस प्रस्ताव मे कहा गया है : "एक कारखाना उड़ीसा में और दूसरा मध्य प्रदेश मे।" इसका मतलब यह है कि पहले उड़ीसा में स्टील का कारखाना लगाया जाये और फिर मध्य प्रदेश में। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये दोनों कारखाने साथ साथ लगाये जाने चाहिएँ।

मध्य प्रदेश मे आयरन ओर के चौदह डिपाजिट्स है। वहाँ का सारा आयरन ओर विशाखापत्तनम मे जापान भेज दिया जाता है। निसर्ग ने बस्तर जिले मे बैलाडीला मे आयरन ओर का पूरा पहाड हमें दिया है। एक जियालिजिस्ट ने मुझे बताया कि जब संसार में कोई फुलोरा या फाना, वनस्पति, नही थी, तो आयरन ओर, जो कि बिल्कुल हल्का मैटल था, जमीन के ऊपर आ गया। जब हमारे आयरन ओर से जापान ने अपना स्टील का उत्पादन इतना बढ़ा लिया है, तो क्या हम नही बढा सकते है। इस समय हमारे देश में 6 मिलियन टन स्टील उत्पन्न होता है और हमारा लक्ष्य 18 मिलियन टन स्टील उत्पन्न करना है। जब तक उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश में दो स्टील के कारखाने नहीं खोले जाते हैं, तब तक इस कमी की पूर्ति नही हो सकती है।

मध्य प्रदेश में बस्तर के पास भिलाई मे स्टील का कारखाना है, जिस को स्थापित करने मे रसा ने हमारी मदद की है। बस्तर जिले में आदिवासी बसे हुए है और वह क्षेत्र डेवेलप्ड नही है। मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि वहाँ रेलवे नही है विशाखापत्तनम से जगदलपुर तक रेलवे लाइन आ गई है, जो कि बस्तर के पास है।

इस लिए मध्य प्रदेश में एक स्टील कारखाना खोला जाये ताकि मध्य प्रदेश की उन्नति हो।

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the three wars that we fought with our neighbour have proved that we are right in our economic policies. On this very floor of the House we used to see some Members pleading, and luckily those Members have not been sent back to this Parliament. We used to hear Mr. Minoo Masani always saying

[Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma]

that these big steel plants in the public sector are not good and we should import machinery from other countries. How dangerous it would have been if we heeded their advice and how bankrupt their policies are ? Today, the people are in a position to judge. So also there were some advocates or sympathisers of their policies within our party, and it come up at Faridabad where an open attack was made on the public sector undertakings.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Devote more time on what you actually want to say. Time is short.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: It is now proved how necessary it is to have a self-reliant economy, with a background like this, where America has refused to supply us certain things or requirements of our country for the progress and prosperity of our country at a critical juncture.

In that background, we should have more steel plants and we should become more and more self-reliant in steel production. Who do we want more steel plants ? Why does the world want more steel ? For progress and prosperity. That is the advantage in having more steel plants, especially in a State like Orissa which is backward both economically and politically (*Interruptions*) & M. P. which is not politically backward.

Orissa has good iron ore deposits; M. P. has coal deposits. Government should think seriously of establishing two steel plants. Apart from these, I was asking for a Plant at Kothagudam where we have iron ore which contains 60 per cent iron. Even earlier there were proposals to give it preference over Visakhapatnam. Round about Kothagudam there is bituminous coal. large deposits. Near Kothagudam there are the Singareni collieries; there is water and electricity available, along with limestone. Along with these two steel plants, the hon. Minister should also consider an additional steel plant at Kothagudam.

Some hon. Members mentioned about the cheap way in which steel is produced in Japan. The hon. Minister answered a question about Bharati process and said it was not practicable. Why ? We went through some of the papers connected with it; though we are not technical people, it appears that it is feasible. It is because of a different process in the existing steel plants ? When it was tried in West Germany, it was found feasible: they say so. Steel can be produced at cheap rates. I request the hon. Minister to rethink about the whole process and give second consideration to it.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : सभापति महोदय, हम डिमांड को तो सपोर्ट करते हैं कि उड़ीसा में स्टील प्लांट लगे और मध्य प्रदेश में भी लगे क्योंकि रा मैटीरियल वहां अवेलेबल है। लेकिन प्राबलम यह है कि उड़ीसा गवर्नमेंट इस सिलसिले में हमारा रूरकेला का जो प्लांट आलरेडी लगा हुआ है उसको चलाने में उसको कामयाब कराने में किस हद् तक सहयोग देती है ? रूरकेला प्लान्ट में जो गड़बड़ हो उसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जा कर अपनी दखल दे और साथ साथ उसमें नान-कोआपरेशन दे, वहां पर कोई चीज चोरी हो जाय तो सरकार की तरफ से उसकी प्रोटेक्शन की जाय, वह इसलिए कि चीफ मिनिस्टर की अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी वहां है, वह वहां से जीत कर आए हैं, इसलिए वहां हर किस्म की गडबड़ी को एलाऊ किया जाय, यह ठीक नहीं है। सेंटर से तो हमारे एम० पीज० ने डिमांड रखी है, वह ठीक है। लेकिन इस तरह से एक प्लांट वहां और लगाया जाय जबकि पहले जो प्लांट लगा हुआ है उसमें पूरी तरह वहां की गवर्नमेंट कोआपरेशन न दे तो उससे आदमी का हौसला पूरी तरह बनता नहीं है कि वहां दूसरा प्लांट लगाए। इस लिए मैं इस डिमाण्ड के खिलाफ नहीं हूं, लेकिन हमारे जिन साथियों ने इस रेजोल्यूशन को मूव किया है, उड़ीसा गवर्नमेन्ट जितनी गैर-जिम्मेदार है, क्या उसके बारे में कोई यकीन दिला सकता है कि वह प्लांट लगाने में और पहले से जो प्लांट वहां पर लगा हुआ है उसको सक्सेसफुल बनाने में प्रापर कोआपरेशन देगी ?

बस इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता था।

17 hrs.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Sir, I strongly support this resolution not because they are my neighbour States but because they deserve it. In Orissa the land-man ratio is very less compared to other States. Orissa people are poor not because of any fault of theirs. This is on account of the circumstances that prevailed in the pre-independence days. All Rajas and Maharajas who were there never cared for the poor peaple; the cared only for themselves. That is why this demand has come from our leading, respected MPs. We should first sanction the steel plant for Orissa and then for Madhya Pradesh, because the land-man ratio is very less in Orissa compared to Madhya Pradesh. Moreover, all facilities required for a steel plant are there and they must be exploited.

In the meanwhile, I request the minister to stop the export of iron ore to Japan or any other country, because this is *dharma nidhi* and we have to hand over this to our coming generations. We should not exhaust everything in our own time; making hay while the sun shines. Mr. Sat Pal Kapur said that the fact that the State Government is not cooperating properly in the running of the steel plant should not come in the way. Tomorrow a very efficient government may come there and it will give full protection for such factories. Therefore, I strongly recommend that during his tenure, before the next general election, Mr. Kumaramangalam should lay the foundation-stone and see that the aspirations of the people are fulfilled.

My friend from the communist party said, they have presented a petition signed by 2 lakhs of people. That should not be taken into account. If that is the basis, tomorrow 20 lakhs of people will put in a petition from some other place and it will become very difficult. Mr. Panigrahi has given all facts and figures. I do not know whether he is an expert or not, but he is better qualified to be in the consultative committee, so that he may give good advice to Government.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih) : Sir, the steel plant should be located in Orissa not because the dreams of solving their unemployment are going to be realised because they will not be realised by a mere steel plant, not because it will give Orissa some sort of a status symbol, not because two lakhs of persons demonstrated in its favour—tomorrow 5 lakhs of persons may demonstrate in favour of a steel plant in some other State– but on merits and on the basis of techno-economic survey and comparative cost. The Minister has to have a hard look at it.

The point which I would like to make, and which I could not make yesterday, is that all the time in perspective planning we are thinking more and more of steel, 60 million tonnes by the end of the century. The limit is set by our internal market and, more specifically, by the availability of metallurgical and coking coal. That picture is far from re-assuring. When our friend, Shri Reddy, says that we have to ban all export of iron ore, I would like to point out the other side of the picture, about the relative shortage of coking coal. Even making allowance for improved technology, when less coking coal would be required for manufacturing every tonne of steel, I doubt whether even for supporting 65 million tonnes we have coking coal reserves which will go up to 50 to 60 years. Therefore, we have to think of alternatives. I certainly associate myself with the demand from my colleagues from Orissa.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : Mr Chairman, Sir, I first of all thank all the hon. Members who participated in the discussion on this resolution and, if I may say so with great respect, they spoke with considerably more knowledge of the subject than I probably have. But I think it is also necessary that we should look at this matter in as objective a spirit and manner as we can, uninfluenced if I may use the expression, by political considerations and looking at it from the viewpoint of the country as a whole of the optimum use of our economic resources.

As hon. Members know, the present installed capacity is 8·9 million ingot tonnes of steel. Bhilai has got a capacity of 2·5 million tonnes, Rourkela 1·8 million tonnes, Durgapur 1·6 million tonnes, Tatas 2 million

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and Indian Iron 1 million, making a total of 8·9 million tonnes. There are, of course, some difficulties in some of the plants, but let us take it for the moment that we should be able to get over the difficulties in a reasonable time and may reach somewhere near a reasonable level of production which may be between 8 and 8 million tonnes.

With the completion of the schemes included in the Fourth Plan steel development programme, this capacity should go up to 18·7 million ingot tonnes by the end of the Fifth Plan. This takes within its ambit the capacity of the two new steel plants to be set up at Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar of two million ingots each, expansion of the Bhilai steel plant from 2·5 to 4 million tonnes, Bokaro to 4 million tonnes, and expansion of the capacity of Indian Iron from 1 to 1·3 million. The construction of the Salem plant and the expansion of the Alloy Steel Plant, naturally, are not taken into consideration because they come in a separate category, that is, production of alloy steel. I am saying that particularly so that my hon. friend, Shri Sivasamy may not get up and say that I have forgotten about the construction of the alloy steel plant at Selem. So, this is what we are aiming at by the end of the Fifth Plan.

The report on steel demand by 1975 and 1980 prepared by the National Council of Applied Economic Research in August 1971 at the instance of the Ministry of Steel and Mines was considered, along with the Planning Commission, the Director-General of Technical Development, the Hindustan Steel and the consultants to the Government and the domestic demand for 1980 was assessed at over 18 million ingot tonnes. It is also agreed that it will be appropriate to put forward before ourselves an export target of something like 2·5 million ingot tonnes, making a total demand altogether of around 21 million ingot tonnes.

By the end of the Sixth Plan, by 1983-84 the demand for steel is likely to go up to 27 million ingot tonnes, which means really building a new steel plant with about a capacity of 2 million ingot tonne steel every year from 1980, if we fix 2 million tonnes as the optimum size for a plant. But if we go to higher than that, and my own assessment is that probably we will have to go higher, than it would not be right to confine ourselves to a limit of 2 million tonne plants, because it would appear that we should be able to get greater economies of scale by going in for larger plants. Our assessment and evaluation should be on the basis of increasing our steel producing capacity by a couple of millions, that is, 2 million ingot tonnes every year, from 1980.

So, now the question that we are considering is as to how we are going to, beyond the expansion of Bhilar and Bokaro, the building of these two new steel plants in Vizag and Vijyanagar, construct other plants, where we are going to have them and so, on I would like to tell the hon. Members that so far as the Vijyanagar and Visakhapatnam plants are concerned, the studies that we have made, the feasibility reports submitted by both the consultants who are advising us, that is to say, Dastur & Co. in relation to Vizag and the Central Engineering & Design Bureau in relation to Vijyanagar, reveal that the expenditure on costruction is going to be extremely heavy, probably, in the region of somewhere about Rs. 3750 to Rs. 4000 per ingot tonne. For an annual ingot tonnes capacity, that is, 2 million tonnes, it will be anything from Rs. 750 crores to Rs. 800 crores, a very larg amount of investment indeed.

We are examining also whether we should not think in terms of further expansion of the existing plants at Rourkela and at Durgapur and, perhaps, even at Bhilai because it is possible that we may come to the conclusion that the expansion at the existing plants may be some what cheaper than investing in new plants. The present assessment is that for going in for expansion in Bokaro from 1 7 million tonnes to 4 million tonnes will cost us only Rs. 2160 a tonnes and for going in for expansion in Bhilai from 2·5 million tonnes to 4 million tonnes will cost us about Rs, 2500 a tonne. That is something substantially cheaper than constructing a new plant. Therefore, in making up this gap from 18 million tonnes or so which includes Bokaro and new steel plants, etc. and pushing it forward at the rate of an increase in capacity of 2 million tonnes

a year from 1980, we shall have to take into consideration not merely the most promising location for construction of new plants but also it would be advisable to have, as a part of the plan, the expansion of the existing plants to the maximum exten possible. I think, it is necessary for us to appreciate that and, therefore, it cannot be merely a question of constructing new plants but it will also be a question of expanson.

When hon. Members emphasize that Orissa is peculiarly well-placed for locating a second plant, I would like to inform them that, first of all, we are giving the most serious consideration to the expansion of Rourkela plant itself. That I think is important because it would be wrong for us not to take advantage of the existing in-built facilities in Rourkela itself. It will enable us to expand Rourkela at a substantially cheaper cost than that of constructing an entirely new plant. Apart from that, we are of course, examining the position in relation to the building up of a second plant in Orissa and building up of new plants in other parts of the country.

Why it is emphasized that Orissa is well-placed is well known because it is very near the actual source of raw material, that is, iron ore, which is to a very substantial extent in the state of Orissa itself and, secondly, because we have also Orissa reasonably near the coking coal area for the use of metallurgical coal. Therefore, there can be no doubt that Orissa has got a strong case so far as the building up of a new plant is concerned.

What we have, therefore, done is that we have appointed recently, in January this year, a special committee to go into the question of location and to submit a report which we hope we will be able to in the course of the next six months or so. By the time we reach the stage of the submission of the report, I think, we should be in a position definitely to decide what are the actual locations of the new plants that are to be constructed. I would like the hon. Member to appreciate that it would not be proper to commit myself at present defintely that it is going to be in Orissa or in any other state, I think, it would only lead to unnecessary controversy because these things cannot, in the last analysis, be decided either by the number of signatures that are collected on memoranda or by looking at the political aspirations of any section of our people. In fact, I am not able to see how political aspirations and building of steel plant exactly coincide. There can be no doubt that we have to go, as my friend Mr. Bhattacharyya emphasized, on the basis of what is best from the point of view of development of the country's economy. And I do not think hon. Members from Orissa need have the slightest nervousness about the merits of their case and, therefore, have to resort to petitions and bundhs and so on. So far as I am aware-I am liable to be corrected—I have not heard of location of steel plants being decided in any part of the world, including the country for which my good friend, Shri D. K. Panda, as well as I have great sympathies the Soviet Union-on the basis of bundhs and petitions By and large, I believe, such matters are decided on the basis of examining the economics of the matter carefully, soberly, and in terms of the interests of the development of the country as a whole. And that is what Government is committed to. If the hon. members from Orissa who have spoken so eloquentey ask me, "Do you think that our case is good on merits?" then as a lawyer, and not as a Minister, I would say, 'yes', but beyond that I am not prepared to go, and I do not think that it will be proper to go, Because, ultimately it has to be decided on the basis of an examination of all the circumstances, including, if I may put them before you, all the criteria-proximity to sources of raw materials, facilities for transport, proximity to steel consuming areas, availability of infrastructure facilities which are power, water and transport. And hon. members know that Orissa is not ill-placed in this respect except for transport which can be made up, as I am aware, with the general development of the area; especially in availability of skilled labour in the area-there again as a result of the development of the Rourkela steel plant you would have, speaking as a Lawyer, quite a good case; again in regard to the advantage of site where industry is not highly concentrated, you have a very good case; then in relation to the final criterion which is important, namely, proximity to ports for imort of coking coal, to conserve the limited reserves available. we know the position of Paradeep and, there fore, on that score also you can certainly press your case very hard.

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam]

I would only ask hon. members to appreciate this that we are pushing forward fast now and we do think that, within the next six months or so, we should be able to come to a decision. The Committee that we have set up to look into the question of location was asked on the 25th of January this year to give its report by the end of September 1972. We all know how committees take a little longer than the dates that we fix and, therefore, I do not commit myself to the end of September. I hope that, by the end of the year, we would come to a definite and clear-cut decision as to where we are going to build these plants.

Before I finally conclude, I would like to emphasize that the Government is acutely conscious of the necessity of making the maximum use of all the minerals available in the Orissa State, the maximum use in the interest of Orissa and in the interest of our country. We know that Orissa is possibly,—I do not want to use comparisons too much—let me say, one of the most favourably situated States in our country from the point of view of mineral availability. The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa has been granted letters of intent for three important projects—production of ferro-vanadium with a capacity of 480 tonnes a year, production of sponge iron 100,000 tonnes and billets based on continuous costing process and expansion of ferro-chrome from 10,000 tonnes to a capacity of 25,000 tonnes a year. In addition, the Industrial Development Corporation also commissioned in collaboration with the Department of Mines, that is to say, the Department of Mines in the Ministry of Steel & Mines, a report for setting up a project for formed coke at Talcher. This project would have a production capacity for about 100,000 tonnes of pig iron. The report is being prepared by the consultants in Delhi. Then we have also almost come to final conclusion to set up a Cold Rolled Grain Oriented Sheet Plant as part of the Rourkela project at an estimated investment of Rs. 32·6 crores in collaboration with a leading firm of producers of CRGO sheets in the U.S.A. A draft contract submitted by an American firm is at present under our consideration. I am only emphasizing all this because I would like the hon. Members to appreciate that the Government is very seriously looking at the question of how maximum use can be made of all the facilities that we have in Orissa.

Before I conclude, I would only like to emphasize that this is an issue that should not have taken the colour of what I would call a political controversy. This is a national question. Hon. members have very legitimately, I think, criticised us for not doing sufficiently enough in pushing forward the steel production. The figures are there which will speak, not in our defence, but in attacking us and it is useless for me to make protestations that everything is beautiful in the garden. I think the grass is beginning to grow and I hope the garden will become a little more beautiful in a year or two and I am perfectly sure that in the development of the steel industry in our country, Orissa is going to play a very important part by virtue of all the advantages it possesses and which have been referred to particularly by the opener, Mr. Banamali Patnaik when he opened the discussion as well as by my hon. friend. Mr. Panigrahi and all the others. I don't know whether I should mention all of them because everybody gave so many figures that I thought that I should not mention them because I am not sure of the figures. But I do want to assure all of them that we are giving—not that we will—but that we are giving our maximum attention at present to this matter and I am sure that the ultimate decision taken by the Government will satisfy not only the people of Orissa and their aspirations but the people of India which I think is equally important and their aspirations.

With these words I request the hon. Member not to press his resolution and to accept the assurance that I have given him on behalf of the Government.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): But you have not said anything about Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Madhya Pradesh is not in the resolution.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : It is there.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Minister replied to the debate with a dual personality. He was Dr. Jckyl as Minister and Mr. Hyde as a lawyer. He argued as a lawyer and did not speak as a Minister. The House is entitled to hear the Minister and not the lawyer. Will he kindly take the trouble and condescend to enlighten the House as to what is the reaction of the Government and what is the reaction of the Minister to the most innocuous resolution which has been moved by Mr. Patnaik ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the point of order in this ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I think I spoke for some sixteen minutes if I looked to the clock correctly, out of which for 14 minutes I spoke as Minister and only 2 minutes as lawyer. So the balance is definitely in favour of the Minister and against the lawyer.

The hon. Member would appreciate and I have stated very categorically on behalf of the Government that it is not possible for me to commit myself to any position at the present moment. There would be no purpose in my committing myself when we are undertaking at present studies to decide the final location. What I appeal to the hon. Members was to have confidence in the merits of the case, more especially, the hon. Members from Orissa who are urging that there must be a plant in Orissa because the very facts and the materials they put before the House would certainly give them a very strong case on this point. But, I should not pre-judge it. It is not for me to pre-judge it. It is for persons and for experts going into the matter to put the material before the Government and on the basis of which the Goveroment can come to a proper decision... (*Interruptions*)

The hon. lady Member, Shrimati Lakshmikantamma, who was eloquent and who is always eloquent about Kothagudem also mentioned about the Bharati process. It is not for me, I am not the person ultimately to decide about the Bharati process on my own. We go to experts. We get their advice. We take the whole thing together and then of course, we take the responsibility for the decision. Not that we will shirk it. But it would certainly be most irresponsible on our part to come to a decision when the matter is being really examined seriously and in depth and I have committed myself and I do commit myself to that very seriously that as soon as the report of the committee is made available to us – I think it will be received by the end of the year – we should take it up and come to a decision so that we keep up to the commitment that we have given to the country, namely, of raising our steel production upto 22 million tonnes and so on.

SHRIMATI T LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: On a point of order, Sir. Is it that only a Minister can reply or a laweyr can reply ?

MR CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK (Puri) : I would like to withdraw my Resolution because we have in Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam both a lawyer and a Minister, because he will plead our case both as a lawyer and also consider it as a Minister. Our friend Shri Satpal Kapoor brought some allegations against the Chief Minister of Orissa that Government of Orissa is not cooperating in the functioning of the steel plant at Rourkela. But I am mentioning it here that without the cooperation of the Government of Orissa and without their grant of free land this steel plant would not have been set up there. If there is any difficulty the Minister of steel who is a family friend of the Chief Minister will take up the matter with the Chief Minister and things will be corrected there...

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : May I interrupt you for a minute ? I have absolutely no complaint about the attitude of the Government of Orissa regarding the Rourkela steel plant. I have no complaint against the Chief Minister of Orissa who happens to have known me from the age of 4.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : That helps to remove all misunderstandings. About the future steel plant, I am sure, the Orissa Govenment has entrusted it to Dastur and Company who are also the consulting engin-

[Shri Banamali Patnaik]

eers to the Government of India. They have submitted their report. I am quite sure the Minister will go into the details. I know, as a Minister, he cannot commit immediately in the house. But I am sure, he will look into the case not from the Orissa's point of view but from the national point of view and from the national point of veiw production of steel will be cheapest in Orissa and therefore the case needs serious attention.

With these words, I would say, I am satisfied with the reply.

I now beg leave of the house to withdraw my resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has he the leave of the house to withdraw the Resolution ?

AN HON. MEMBER : No.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is an amendment by Shri Mohanty, Are you withdrawing it ?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : No.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. I will put it to the vote. The question is :

That in the resolution,

add at the end,—

"after considering the feasibility report submitted to the Central Government by the Government of Orissa in respect of location of new steel plant in Orissa" (1)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the house that Mr. Banamali Patnaik's resolution may be withdrawn ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. I will put it to the vote. The question is :

"This House recommends that the Government of India should take immediate and effective steps to establish two more steel plants during the Fifth Five Year plan to create increased potentialities in the production of steel and development of iron ore and that the first plant be established in Orissa and the second in Madhya Pradesh for reasons of techno-economic feasibility and comparative backwardness of these areas."

The motion was negatived

17'30 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: NATIONALISATION OF LEADING INDUSTRIAL HOUSES

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up the resolution to be moved by Shri H. N. Mukerjee, for which $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours have been allotted.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East) : I beg to move :

"This House is of opinion that immediate steps should be taken for the nationalisation of the seventy-five leading industrial houses specified in the report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission."

We have been treated lately to the slogan of Garibi Hatao, but that would remain a picturesque make-believe if the real road-blocks in the way of our prosperity are not removed.

17'31 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL *in the Chair*]

If we do not remove these road-blocks, Garibi would never go. Our economy requires rapid growth and at the same time social justice and this integration must happen, or else all talk about socialism would be hypocritical humbug. That is why in the context of the kind of thing which is being said very widely in these days, I wish to remind this House that the first and last point which is stressed not merely by full-fledged socialists

but also by genuine democrats like the late Prof. Gadgil who was shooed out of the Planning Commission is that unless monopoly capitalism was abolished. we would have no real and rapid progress for the people.

As early as 1956, Prof. Gadgil, and I think that at that time Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao also joined with him, criticised the half-hearted and piece-meal measures which were being taken and asked for a clean sweep of monopoly capital, and he said words which I am quoting before the House He said :

> "The only real solution to the problem in the long run is that the whole of the division at present occupied by monopoly capitalists should be transferred to the public sector."

These words are even more valid today because the years of vacillation are at last to be left behind. Little can be done about poverty and unemployment, this country is desperately poor, little can be done about poverty and unemployment unless revolutionary changes in property and power relationships are achieved.

But we get something of a farce these days. We get meetings where capitalists pass resolutions in favour of socialism, perhaps laughing in their sleeves all the time. I say this because very recently there was a meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry which was maugurated by the Prime Minister, and there were many pleasant exchanges. The economic papers run by the big bourgeoisie referred to a more cheerful note of co-operation between Government and business.

The Prime Minister went on giving assurances that there was no threat intended to big business, that big business had a very useful role even in the "core" sector of our economy. These are rather surprising formulations. I can understand her desire to have some concrete results in fairly quick time, at least before the next election. I can understand that her advisers,—my hon. friend the Minister is there and he must be telling her —telling her now it is better to seek shelter in pragmatism. I find her fortifying herself with economic ideas even from very dubious anti socialist sources. But in any case, Big Money responds and the stock-market cheers up and the price of shares rises. That is what has been happening lately, and I am perturbed, and I am sure the House also would be perturbed.

I feel that just as after independence foreign capital quickly became keener on collaboration with Indian capital as the safest form of investment in the new context of things, Indian capital today is beginning to see the virtues of the so-called joint sector which till lately was being cursed as back-door nationalisation. There is a vile conspiracy at work and if it is not scotched, the country is in for much trouble and sorrow.

We are also witnesses to such simplistic phenomena as the West Bengal Chief Minister, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, appearing in an attitude of supplication to monopoly houses asking them to surrender 51 per cent of their shares to Government. Here is a Kotty cartoon showing Siddhartha Shanker Ray asking the bloated capitalist : Please be good enough to given the State 51 per cent of the share so that everything could be lovely in the garden. It is something nearly enough to make a cat laugh. If that is the expectation of Government, I do not know what to say about it.

Since the Third Plan ran into difficulties, virtually we have had no planning in India. Must we not draw the necessary lessons ? Should we go on doddering ? Should we not try to set our sights straight ? So much water has flown down our rivers and we have had recent constitutional amendments enabling us, if we wish it, to seek and achieve radical economic change. Or is it that those amendments, the 24th and 25th, are also an elaborate make-believe ? I prefer to try to be an optimist even in circumstances which are not particularly optimistic and that is why I have brought up this Resolution.

I say that these monopoly houses are the source of all evil and corruption in our socio-economic life. They have made this country vitiated by the dominance of black money and because of the poor performance of the public sector, they have been furnished with a heaven—sent opportunity, an excuse, for parading their own excellence, which is a

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

complete myth. If the essence of the Industrial Policy Resolution is not to be given the go-by, all big enterprises owned or controlled by the monopoly houses should be nationalised straight away; individual monopoly houses may be allowed to hold companies, the assets of which do not exceed a certain specified limit, and ancillary measures, which need not be specified at the moment, will have to be adopted.

It is only thus that the "commanding heights" of the economy can be held by the community and not as they are today, by the money-grabbing section of our people who are indefferent to the people's welfare, are cynical and cruel in the bargain.

What is the record of these paragons of economic virtue who are running these monopoly houses ? Volumes would be needed to speak of them But I may give a very summary statement of facts about it. The assets of the companies belonging to the 75 houses were in 1963-64 Rs. 2,609 9 crores. It rose in 1967-68 to 4,032 4 crores, a 54 per cent increase.

Birlas recorded an increase of 96·6; Shriram, 96·4 per cent; Mafatlal, 95·9 per cent; Parry, directed by a former Governor of the Reserve Bank, recorded an incrsase of 360 5 per cent. The share of 75 industrial houses in terms of the assets owned by them work out at 53·5 per cent of the total indicated for the entire private corporate sactor. It shows how the power of monopoly capital is growing.

Out of 101 top companies, the total equity dividend in 98 companies was Rs. 137·7 crores in 1969-70 against Rs. 99·5 crores the previous year. It meant rise of 38·4 per cent. A foreign giant, Burmah-Shell, got the highest return of the total capital empolyed—36·9 per cent, followed by another foreign concern Pfizer, with 34·4 per cent. Almost all the Indian big business houses are linked with foreign counterparts : Tata, with Daimler-Benz in automobiles; Harmisschfeger in engineering, ICI in chemicals, etc.; Birla with studebaker, and Nuffield in automobiles, Babcock and Wilcox in boilers; Howa Machinery of Japan in textile machinery, and Mitsubishi in electricals.

A Bombay industries association reported sometime ago that between 1957 and 1964, almost two-thirds of the capital raised in any year went into foreign collaboration ventures. On 31st March, 1967, there were 579 companies operating in India, and as many as 180 to 200 firms in India with foreign investment. This is seven per cent of the total number of companies. These are much more significant because they are subsidiaries of giant foreign monopolies.

In 1955, the Tariff Commission found Fire stone and Goodyear with a paid-up capital of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively and having an annual turnover of Rs. 7 crores and Rs. 4 crores respectively. The United Kingdom Board of Trades calculation has been that India offers British capital the highest profit after Malaya and South Africa. There is a total lack of policy in regard to Government's sanctioning of collaboration agreements. Foreign collaborators have been permitted, and Indian and western monopolists together have got now a very terrible foothold in our economy. Local capitalism has got strongre and gots itself linked with a new form of international capitalism which exploits the Indian market, and there is a new form of exploitation which we have got to contest. This is what we discover is happening today.

The Minister has given an answer to Unstarred Question No. 4933 on 3rd may, and he said that "the total number of foreign collaboration proposals approved in various fields during 1971 was 245 as compared to 183 during 1970". We are going downhill all the time.

The Minister of Industrial Development, in answer to Starred Question No. 663 on the same day admitted how production of torches by Union Carbide had been permitted beyond the licensed capacity even to the detriment of Indian manufacturers in that line. These are typical concerns which thoroughly and systematically cheat the country. With few exceptions, they indulge in over-invoicing and under-invoicing practi-

ces, denude us of earned foreign exchange, and rob the country of its legitimate revenue. Nationalisation of foreign trade is the only way out of this terrible mess.

All these foreign concerns are hand in glove with Indian monopoly interests who are trying now to the control our economy in a more serious manner than they have done so far. These monopoly houses have begun a new gimmick which Government seems to applaud, namely, export of Indian capital. In relation to this, I find that 33 joint ventures have been approved by the Government of India during 1970-71 joint ventures abroad. These ventures have not brought us very much; since the beginning of this process they have brought us in foreign exchange Rs. 49·27 lakhs, not more than that.

As a matter of fact we discovered how in this department of Indian ventures abroad, the Birlas are in the first category and as usual they are behaving so badly. I have here, sent by a friend of mine, a copy of the "Ethiopian Herald" dated 2nd April, 1972 which I would pass on to the Minister for whatever action he chooses to take: The Addis Ababa High Court ended a 2½ year wrange over the Palodia-Gupta case-Palodia and Gupta, both being Birla's stalwarts, performing whatever functions they do in Ethiopia in textile and other operations—each received two years of rigorous imprisonment plus 2,000 dollar fine. Two others accused were acquitted and the prosecutor had appealed for an increase. This case has caused such a scandal in Ethiopia that not only has the Indian image, bad as it is in Ethiopia, been tarnished but we are also getting these Indian capitalists aping the ways of foreign monopoly capitalists in our country going abroad and behaving in such dastardly fashion that they have to be sent to jail and the prosecutor has to ask for increase in their sentences.

This export of capital is dangerous for India as well as dangerous for the receiving countries in Asia and Africa. I do not know what schemes my friend Mr. Kumaramangalam has up his sleeves. I read only the other day, on 3rd May in a Calcutta newspaper a report about the giant holding company for iron and steel which he is proposing. This kind of a giant holding company for iron and steel can comprise all the operators in this very strategic and important area of our economy. I do not see why the Minister of Industrial Development, assisted by the other Ministries, given some advice by the Ministry of Company Affairs, can not do something about a giant holding company in regard to many of these monopoly operators who are behaving so badly.

I say this because these monopoly houses have been treated with so much kindness and yet they go on behaving in the shabby fashion that they have been used to. The Dutta Committee has reported that no further concentration of economic power should be allowed and large industrial houses should not be allowed to expand their empires any further, and the new licensing policy should be used as an instrument for curbing the growth of monopoly.

But as a matter of fact the Minister, who, I am told is very friendly with the Birlas and other industrialists I do not know why this sort of thing should be alleged about a Minister and these allegations are made openly in this House and elsewhere—and the Government, we find, continue to give licences to the large industrial houses. Since the 1st of January, 1969 a total of 286 licences have been issued to industrial concerns belonging to or controlled by the 75 big houses listed in the Monopoly Enquiry Committee Report. I cannot give more details about it for lack of time. It is really very peculiar that in 1970 out of 47 licences issued, 20 have gone to 20 large industrial houses in the group of 75 mentioned in the Monopoly Enquiry Committee Report. In 1971 out of 159 licences, as much as 114 have gone to those large houses and Birlas and Tatas have got the largest number of licences in this period—29 and 26 respectively. My reference for this information is the unstarred question No. 1466 dated 14-4-1972 and 22nd March, 1972 in Lok Sabha. We find also that many of these monopoly houses are permitted to carry on their nefarious practices by escaping the Monopoly and Restrictive Trade Practice Act.

Big business houses are making an attempt to start collaboration hotels. Tatas, of course, are already there—the Taj Mahal Hotel in Bombay and elsewhere. Kirloskars

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

are starting hotels. Alok Udyog and Delhi Cloth Mills have applied for permission for starting hotels and they are going to get that permission; there is no doubt about it. The result is, everything is getting confused.

They are getting money from Government sources and financial institutions paid for by the country and that money is being diverted to all kinds of uses which are absolutely illegal. The estimated figures of outstanding advances by scheduled commercial banks to industries including the wholesale trade at the end of March, 1968 were 2608 crores and at the end of March 1971, these figures rose to Rs. 3422 crores. Assistance from the State financial institutions to the private sector is growing In regard to the advances made by nationalised banks to 75 big business houses and 20 larger houses among them, the figures are available from July, 1969 to 26th March, 1971. The amount outstanding from 75 business houses on 18th July, 1969 was Rs. 440·28 crores. On 26th March, 1971, the figure was Rs. 491·73 crores. The share of the 20 larger houses is also mentioned here, but I am not referring to it because it is the same story. The Industrial Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation and othear institutions are giving money to these people. In 1967-68, 68-69 and 1969-70, they have given Rs. 97.59 crores. Of *this*, Rs. 16·80 crores went to the 20 larger industrial houses mentioned in the report.

There are so many other figures to which I can make a reference, but must mention at least the investment by the LIC. The total investment of LIC in the first ten business houses in the form of debentures, shares, loans to companies, etc., as on 31st March, 1969 was Rs. 8313·31 lakhs, i. e. 37·12 per cent of LIC's total investment in the private sector. In the remaining group of 75 houses, LIC invested Rs. 6085 63 lakhs upto 31st March, 1969. If we take the total investment in the 75 houses, it comes to Rs. 14,398·94 lakhs. The total investment of LIC in private sector is a little over Rs. 22,000 lakhs. This means, 64·29 per cent of LIC's investment in the private sector has gone to the 75 houses mentioned in the Monopolies Enquiry Commission's report.

The holdings of public sector financial institutions including LIC, Unit Trust of India, General Insurance Companies, etc. in TISO, TELCO and Indian Iron and Steel Company...

MR CHAIRMAN : The hon. member's time is up.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Please give me a few more minutes, because I have to give all these figures.

LIC is the biggest subscriber to Tatas. Next comes UTI. So far as TISCO is concerned, the total subscribed capital is Rs. 3858 02 lakhs, while the capital subcribed by financial institutions is Rs. 1230·25 lakhs. Government as a prominent shareholder in the private sector could do a very great deal in so far as disciplining these concerns is concerned, but we have it from one of the former Chairmen of LIC that Govrnment could not find people who can man these organisations, and therefore, Government hardly does anything about it. Besides, the Government is suffering from the handicap that in the top bureaucracy, there are people who hobnob with leaders of business and who are hand in glove with these giant monopoly houses.

We notice also how in regard to a house like Bajoria-Jalan, about which a book entitled *The Mystery of Bajoria-Jalan* House has just been published, similar to *The Mysteries of Birla House*, which come out some twenty years back but which was suppressed by the conspiracy let loose by Birlas. Details are given here of moneys given to concerns run by this monopoly house for some specific purpose, may be for renovating and replacement of machineries, for the efficient running of concerns, but the money is used for other purposes. The Finance Minister has said in this House that interlocking or diversion of capital by companies will be considered as criminal offence. But, in many cases, companies under the control of Bajoria-Jalan clan and of their like have diverted, according to allegations made in this book, which was referred to in this House the other day, they have diverted Rs. 2237·57 lakhs in order to obtain control

of various companies, issuing fictitious loans, creating fictitious debtors, transferring money to liquidated concerns run by sons-in-law, sisters, sisters-in-law and that sort of thing. This kind of thing goes on all the time and that is because of a liaison with the top bureaucracy of income-tax and Central Board of Revenue bigwigs, with even ex-Chief Justices of the Supreme Court, with political leaders in government. This is the kind of trouble in which we are living in this country today. Here is monopoly interest hand in glove with foreign monopoly, trying to exploit this country, trying to pooh-pooh whatever performance the public sector wishes to make, trying all the time to secure control over our economy and to prevent any thing like even a welfare state, let alone a socialistic kind of society. And these are the people who are coming forward now, producing victory volumes in honour of Indira Gandhi—Mohan Breweries people publishing their pictures alone with Indira Gandhi and Indira Gandhi's children's picture's dedication to L. N. Mishra and all that sort of thing—and advertisements from many big industrial houses for this kind of putrid publication. And the prime Minister has time to go through this sort of thing when she should have the decency to throw it into the waste paper basket. This is the set up in this country today, the Indian monopoly houses hand in glove with foreign monopoly, trying to do exactly what in British capitalists and other foreign capitalists did at the time of independence and throwing on collaboration. Now they are trying to get into the Government concerns also. There is some talk of a joint sector and that sort of thing. They want to control everything. I ask Government: Do something; start thinking seriously. Have you no idea about your own confidence? If you do not have sufficient self-assurance that you can run the public sector properly, than give up the game, renounce the job of governing this country, for you are not up to it.

The other day I read in a Calcutta paper a statement by the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray that he had got letters from several thousand young people, officers in the private sector organisations, drawing salaries between Rs. 2,000 to 8,000 offering to work at lesser pay in the public interest. Have you not got people in this country who can work in the public interest? Are there not people in the private sector who are ready to work for the public sector also? If you have got that confidence, why can you not take courage in both hands, why can't you do the same thing which Professor Gadgil, by no means a form-at the-month revolutionary, had recommended in 1956? Here is a region where monopoly is in control, and that region has got to be freed of monopoly. Can't you do that? That is the sort of job which has to be done, and that is why I say that this must stop. This book presented to Indira Gandhi, edited by a man called Durlab Singh, a notorious person convicted for pornography and that sort of thing, these are the people getting together, Mohan, Durlab Singh and God knows who else, trying to flatter people in the political field and win their favour that is the sort of thing which is taking place. That is why I say that real democracy is needed in the running of our economy, and that would require nationalisation of the import and export trade, nationalisation of the monopoly houses, nationalisation of foreign concerns. Whether we like it or not, we have today to face this question-transform pre-capitalistic formations through capitalism, even a "regulated" capitalism, or through the fullest development of the various forms of State co-operative sector, like in G.D.R. where it seems a private employer can function only when employees number no more than 100 or so. You have absorbed Shri R. K. Hazari in the administration; you have Shri Chandrashekhar sulking in the Rajya Sabha, and you think you can carry on in the way you are in the Ministry of Industrial Development, in particular, is answerable for the kind of degeneration that is taking place, the kind of sliding away from anything like a near-socialist programme in the country. We hear all types of allegations. I am not interested in personal things. At the moment, we are interested in the performance that he puts up before the country; we are interested in what concrete steps he is going to take in the direction of socialism. He should tell us in regard to these monopoly houses how he is going to be stern and strict and how he is going to take concrete steps to see that our country really gets going on the road to socialism.

18 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

[Mr. Chairman]

"This House is of opinion that immediate steps should be taken for the nationalisation of the seventy-five leading industrial houses specified in the report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission."

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move :

That in the resolution,—

for "immediate"

Substitute—

"keeping in view our policy of mixed economy." (1)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I beg to move :

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"within Fourth Plan period." (2)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry) : I beg to move :

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

'and also all the other larger industrial houses which are having assets above Rs. 35 crores each at present, without paying any compensation." (3)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) . Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very good resolution indeed and we shall do our best to support it. But perhaps he has lost sight of the fact or he has wilfully forgotten that this Government is by the monopolists, for the monopolists and of the monopolists. I feel, the mover is living in a fools' paradise. I wish him best of luck.

In a capitalist set-up, the nationalisation is not the only panacea because capitalist countries also do nationalise industries. Prof. Mukerjee has held the Industrial Development Minister responsible for things. I do not agree with him there at all. The Fuehrer in the Congress party, the only one in the party, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, has to be taken note of. I am quoting from what she had said in her Adress at the inauguration of the meeting of FICCI. This is the copy I got from the FICCI. I do not always depend on second-hand reports. It says :

"Your address for one thing had many new ideas. It was a forward-looking address and, I think, that this year we start on a more cheerful note of cooperation and what I hope is a sounder basis for a fruitful dialogue on the direction in which our economy should move. Your statement that the members of your Federation are in accord with the "socio-economic objectives to which Government policies are directed" is very welcome."

It is wonderful. It further says :

"The budget represents a considerable effort to raise the level of the public investment. This should help industrial revival over a wide field."

I will show you just now how the revival has taken place.

I say, it exposes a definite swing on her part towards right. Otherwise how would she choose to bring a man like Mr. Mohan to the Rajya Sabha, a tycoon and a monopolist in the field of distillation and brewing business, a man who had been producing far in excess of licensed capacity, a man, if I am right, whose premises were raided by the C. B. I. for the purpose of detention of economic offences ? That shows, that reveals and that exposes the insight of the great Fuehrer in the Congress Party.

Now let us see the reason. I am not quoting from a communist paper, but I am quoting from the Monopolies Inquiry Commission Report, 1965, page 135 :

"We are bound to mention in this connection that the considerable financial assistance that some of the leading industrialists in the country have given to

the ruling party from time to time, has furnished ammunition for the attack that big business is hand in glove with the party in power. The fact that such assistance has been liberally given—at the time of the last general elections—has been admitted by Government in a statement in Parliament.

"In fairness, we have to add that some at least of the industrialists who appeard before us did not seem to be quite happy about these contributions. One member of the delegation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce..."

A very great friend of Congress.

"...blurted out a complaint that industrialists were compelled to make those contributions, but that they got no return. The leader of the delegation made the interesting modification of his colleague's statement by saying that it was not compulsion but persuasive pressure that was responsible for much of these contributions..."

We must give Bharat Ratna to Mr. Dixit, the Treasurer.

"But people cannot be blamed if they believe..."

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : He can submit his case, but he should not bring in names...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What is the name that I have mentioned ? *(Interruption)*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Let him criticise industrial development or whatever he likes, but he should not drag the names. He just now brought in the name of Mr. Mohan of Rajya Sabha. He should not do that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Again in the Monopolies Inquiry Commission Report it is said :

"But people cannot be blamed if they believe that it is the hope of favours to be received that induces such payments and after the election is over, businessmen try their best to see that the investment made by them brings satisfactory return".

'One social consequence of the concentration of wealth....." etc., etc.
As a result.....

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : यह रेफरेंस 1965 की रिपोर्ट का दिया जा रहा है। आज की कांग्रेस और उस समय की कांग्रेस में फर्क हो गया है। मोरारजी भाई और एस० के० पाटिल आज नहीं है।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : 1972 पर भी अभी आ जाता हूँ।

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Please use your time in a better way.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Madam, there have been liberal grant of licences. Here is a paper dated 30 June, 1971. It says :

"SPURT IN ISSUE OF LICENCES TO BIG BUSINESS HOUSES".

"There has been an impressive spurt in the number of licences granted to companies which attract provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act....."etc.

Then it also says that one of the Congress members had the courage to say--I must thank him, Mr. Chandrasekhar in the Rajya Sabha that "the Government is backsliding on industrial policy and complained that the Monopolies Commission had been elegated to the background". This is not my utterance; it is the utterance of a Congress member.

I now come to 1972 figures about which my hon. Friend, Mr. Satpal Kapoor, and others were very anxious. This is a quotation from a newspaper dated 12-4-1972 :

"18 applications for expansion by bigger units considered".

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

> "The task force of the Ministry of Industrial Development has disposed of 13 applications from larger industrial houses and foreign-majority firms to increase their output by 200 to 300 per cent under the liberalised licensing policy in respect of 54 key industries."

They have forgotten their Industrial Policy Resolution. I also say the applications disposed of so far include some from Birlas, Century National Engineering Industries, etc., etc. They are all of 72 and very fresh.

Then, I come to the next thing. They have given 75 licences. This is a question dated 29th March, 1972. I say that they have given a total of 159 licences. The question is—it was my question :

> "Will the Minister of Industrial Development be pleased to state the number of industrial licences NV, SE and COB and Shifting separately issued to each of the 75 larger industrial houses industry-wise and year-wise from 1969 to date ?"

Here, this is a very recent one and the total for 1971 was 159. I am not talking about nationalising the monopoly houses. I am talking about the way Government is helping them to grow. Then I quote. It is a quotation from Mr. Chandra Shekhar's paper *Young Indian* :

> 'The following 41 licences were issued to the Larger Industrial Houses without any one of these being referred to the monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. These licences were issued during July, 1971 and February, 1972.
>
> "The largest number of the licences was bagged by the Birlas (eight). Thapars got six; Shriram, five, Sahujain and Bangurs. four each; Tatas, three. Bird Heilgers, Goenkas, Mafatlal and Sarabhais, two each and ICI, Killicks and Walchand, one each.
>
> "The Government has recently allowed doubling of the capacities in 59 industries ? How many industrial products are covered by 59 industries ? In how many of these products where doubling of capacity has been allowed, there was high degree of 'product concentration' ? Or, in how many products the monopoly positions would be further strengthened as a result of the 'concession to allow doubling of capacities' ?"

I don't want to go into the names—Bangurs, ACC, Bird Heilgers, Birlas, etc. This is dated April, 1972. This is the assessment done. Since Shrimati Indira Gandhi assumed sole power of this Party and the Government at the Centre, there had been a rise of 54% in monopolies. A study made by the Asian Trade Union Seminar says :

> "Let alone this question of weakening the old (India) monopoly giants, new ones are coming up and adding to the power of the monopoly capital in India. It is pointed out that aggregate assets of companies belonging to the 75 industrial houses, increased from Rs. 2609 9 crores in 1963-64 to Rs. 4032·4 crores in 1967-68—an increase of 54·7 per cent in three years."

On the top of this they are trying to evade the licencing rules and they have been allowed to do so under certain understanding Hundreds of firms are trying to evade the licensing regulations.

18·14 hrs

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

Hundreds of firms are trying to evade licensing regulations by applying for carry-on-business (COB) licences. This is another back-door method you have discovered and you have thrown it open to the big monopolists. In 1970 they had issued to these giants 49 licences and for 1971, the election year when more contributions were necessary, according to the MRTP Commission's report, 159 licences were given. That means a spurt of 300% out of which the Birlas got 16. Sir the licensing policy has become a façade.

On the top of all this, may I point out

to our friends sitting opposite—I do not know whether they know about it. It is in the report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Committee. It is in Appendix IV-F., where they give details of cases where production is in excess of licensed capacity. Sir, production in excess of licensed capacity is a punishable offence. The figures are as follows :

Fenner Cockill Ltd., Madurai	96·85%
Bajaj Auto Ltd., Poona	55·58%
British India Electric Construction Company, Calcutta	100%
Universal Electric Ltd., Calcutta	541·59%
Gwalior Rayon and Silk Manufacturing Company, Nagda	66·79% & 156·59%
Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing (Weaving)	119·95%
Century Rayons Industry House, Bombay-1	53·41%
Kesoram Yarn, Calcutta	45·55%
Indian Explosives Ltd., Gomia	54 93%
Again, Indian Explosives	66·50%
Containers and Closures Ltd., Calcutta	112·58%
Standard Pharm. Ltd., Calcutta	79·50%
Synbiotics Ltd., Baroda	52·50%
Carona Sahu Co., Bombay	313 33%
And then comes Tata Iron and Steel, the great contributor	204·75%
Merck Sharp & Dohme of India Ltd., Bombay	74·00%
And then comes, Bata Shoe Co. very good shoes they are making	186·19%
Then, Bata Shoe again	107·05%
Guest Keen and Williams Ltd. Bombay	248·59%
Larsen and Toubro Ltd. Bombay	966 05%
Metal Box Co.	283·13%

I can lay it on the Table of the House. Sir,

If you have a look at this beautiful *Muhabharat* you can easily have a picture of Mrs. Indira Gandhi's socialism very well. All these are secured for a little consideration. I don't want to point out any names. I do not want to say anything about that. I don't want to say anything about the treasurer of the ruling party; I do not want to mention at this moment of Nagarwala. Where the money came from ? Why the Government kept quiet about it ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I tell you, you are discussing a different thing. Everytime, Nagarwala comes in !

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It will be be raised so long as I am in this House, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is not proper.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Nagarwala is a ghost now and you cannot stop him from coming.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But he is haunting only Jyotirmoy Bosu !

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to ask the Government through you about this. In how many cases have the Government proceeded against those firms and those industries who have produced things outside their licensed capacities ? We want a clear answer and a categoric answer on this point.

Then, Sir, I come to the diversion of funds and inter-looking of capital. We know many times, Ministers have bragged on the floor of the House that they will prosecute them, as they have talked about the Provident Fund Account which is Rs. 22 crores now. I want a clear and categorical answer in how many cases they have prosecuted on charges of (a) diversion of funds from companies and industries and (b) for interlooking of capital.

Then, Sir, what about Wanchoo Committee's interim report who said about the generation of black money to the tune of Rs. 5,000 crores a year and a leavy on capital, on jewellary and cash possessions, and demonetisation of hundred rupees

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

currency notes and above ? The Government had very clearly put that in the cold storage and made them a request that they need not mention about the contents of this first interim report in the final report, which shows clearness of their conscience.

About mini-steel plants, it is clearly stated in the Industrial Policy Resolution drafted by this Government, this party, with their own hands, that iron and steel should always be in the public sector. Before the elections, the pressure came, and the need came, and so immediately they had to switch over and change their policy to giving mini-steel plants licences to very deserving socialist-mono-polists like Shri Gujarmal Modi and so many others.

About bank finance, Shri H N. Mukerjee has already referred to it, and so I do not want to repeat it. The amount outstanding in the crores category as on 18 th July, 1969 when socialism was half-hearted with them,—now, it is full.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member cannot continue on. He must conclude now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I shall just take two more minutes. On 26th March, 1971, from Rs 440·28 crores, it came to Rs. 491 73 crores. They are continuing like this, and they are favouring all these monopoly houses. Shri H. N. Mukerjee has already mentioned about the Union Carbides. It is an American concern, a very powerful concern, and some of the Ministers and high-ups have got their children employed there; we would not go into those details now. So, they have allowed them to produce much more than their licensed capacity and kill the indigenous capital and entrepreneurs.

About foreign monopolists, I just want to say that there are huge lists which are on the increase. So, this self-reliance is nothing but a stunt. They are heavily dependent upon foreign money and foreign collaboration and foreign patronage ; therefore all this hoodwinking is not going to work.

In conclusion, I would like to talk about a vital sector, namely the generation of power by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. They are failing, and they have failed totally and industries are suffering, but nothing has been done.

Then, there is the Indian Tobacco Company, one British company having an annual turnover of Rs. 170 crores and with four interlocked subsidiary concerns, plundering the consumer, plundering the tobacco grower and plundering the country, but Government have kept their eyes shut. Of course, there is the Union Carbides to which I have already referred. We may consider we are living in a free country. But Government have given a licence to an American private sector company for production of fertilisers in Madras, under which they have given them eight years' complete freedom in the matter of fixation of prices of fertiliser and distribution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the hon. Member must sit down, because he is speaking now at the cost of his other friends.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I only want to say that this Government is by the monopolists, for the monopolists and of the monopolists. They will continue to support these monopolists and allow them to grow and suck the people of the country. Therefore, I wish Shri H. N. Mukerjee the best of luck if he hopes that this Government will nationalise these monopoly-houses.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Now, it is a Congress Member's turn to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri S. M. Banerjee will not be here to speak on the next occasion, and, therefore, he has made a request that he may be allowed to speak today, and I hav allowed him. He will take only five minutes.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, सरकार इस प्रस्ताव को मान सकती है यदि मेरे संशोधन को वह मान ले कि

फौरन अगर नेशनेलाइजेशन नहीं कर सकती तो मैने कहा है कि "विदिन फोर्थ प्लान पीरियड।" जो आप ने नेशनेलाइजेशन के वायदे किये हैं, ने अगर अभी नहीं तो चार, पाँच साल के बाद तो निबाह लें। और यदि ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो समाजवाद की चर्चा हम कर रहे हैं वह लक्ष्य पूरा हो नहीं सकेगा। मैं उन मित्रों में नहीं हूँ जो मानते ही नहीं है कि समाजवाद की तरफ हम नही जा सकते। लेकिन यह बात सच है कि गरीब-गरीब होता जा रहा है, और अमीर-अमीर होता जा रहा है। इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। आप देखें कि आज चाहे वह बिड़ला साहब हों या सिंहानिया हों जो 1947 में 14, 15 कारखानों के मालिक थे वह आज तकरीबन 154, 155 कारखानों के मालिक है। जो करोड़पति था वह आज अरबपति हो गया है, और जिसकी आमदनी 100 रु० थी महंगाई ने उसकी कमर तोड़ दी। उस पैसे की कीमत 50 रु० हो गयी। मामूली छप्पर में रहने वाला आज फुटपाथ पर रहने लगा है और जो फुटपाथ पर रहता था वह आज बिना कफन के मरघट की तरफ जाने लगा है। अगर इसी को आजादी कहा जाय तो फिर भगवान ही मालिक है। कोई कैसे ही मर जाये, सर्दी से सुकड़ कर मर जाये, कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। किसी ने इतनी आजादी नही पाई। लेकिन क्या हम समाजवाद की तरफ जा रहे हैं? क्या वाकई जो 75 या 73 परिवार हैं उनके हाथों में वेल्थ एकत्रित हुई है? चाहे महालानोविस रिपोर्ट हो या दत्त साहब की रिपोर्ट हो, या जितनी भी रिपोर्ट है, हजारी साहब से ले कर जितनी भी रिपोर्ट हैं, उनमें उन्होंने साफ तरीके से कहा है कि जो हमारी पालिसी है या जो हमारा लक्ष्य है वह पूरा नहीं हुआ और कुछ लोग जो है वह हमेशा अमीर से अमीरतर होते जा रहे हैं।

श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी ने काफी आंकड़े रखने की कोशिश की, मेरे दोस्त श्री बसु ने भी बहुत कुछ कहा, लेकिन हम जितने ही आंकड़े यहाँ रखते हैं उतने ही आंकड़ों के जाल में फंसते जा रहे हैं। गलत हो या सही, हमेशा आँकड़ों का जवाब आप आँकड़ों से पायेंगे, और मंत्री महोदय जब संसद में जवाब देंगे तो कहेंगे कि इतनी मोनोपोली नही बढ़ी। लेकिन मै उनसे कहता हूँ कि बढ़ी हो या नही, मैं साफ तरीके से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मामूली दिल्ली शहर को देख लीजिये। जिन लोगों ने यहाँ पर मकानात बनवाये हैं—करीब 7 या 8 लाख मकान यहाँ पर है—उन के पास धन कहाँ से आया? काला धन था। वांचू रिपोर्ट हो या कोई भी रिपोर्ट हो, उससे पता चलता है कि हमारे देश में काला धन बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन अभी हम उस काले धन को निकाल नही सके है। काले धन को निकालने की कोशिश नही की गई।

अगर डिमानेटाइजेशन की बात होती है तो कहते है कि यह मुमकिन नहीं है, इससे लोगों मे भ्रम पैदा हो जायेगा। हो सकता है बैंकों से लोग अपना रुपया निकाल लें और मालूम नहीं हिन्दुस्तान की हालत क्या हो जाय। मै कहता हूँ कि बंगला देश अभी बना है। क्या उन्होंने राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया? क्या वाकई उन्होंने जो कदम उठाने चाहिये थे? राजनीति में तो मैं कहता हूँ कि इन्दिरा जी ने उनको रिलीफ दिया है। आग इस खराबी का खात्मा नहीं होगा तो जिस वेलफेअर स्टेट की कल्पना हम ने की है वह नही कायम हो सकती। अगर पूंजीपति यहा कायम है या विदेशी एकाधिकार यहां कायम रहा तो हिन्दुस्तान मे वेलफेअर स्टेट बने या न बने, लेकिन समाजवाद लाना तो दूर रहा, हम वेलफेअर स्टेट का फेअरवेल स्टेट बना कर छोड़ेंगे। इस को कोई बचा नही सकता।

इसलिये मै चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव को हम लोग मानें। चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना तक हम लोग उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करें। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अभी जन संघ ने भागलपुर में जो रेजोल्यूशन पास किया है उसमें वह कहते है कि कांस्टिट्यूशन का जो 29 वां अमेंडमेंट होने जा रहा है वह गलत है। हो सकता है कि उसकी तहत मुआवजा न हो।

[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

मै कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ बाते आपको बिल्कुल अपनी ताकत से करनी पडेगी । हो सकता है कि इस मे कुछ लोगो को नुकसान हो, लेकिन अगर हमको देश को बनाना है, तो हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरो की हालत को देखते हुए, साधारण आदमियो की हालत को देखते हुए आपको यह कदम उठाना ही पडेगा । शायद इस मे कुछ बडे आदमियो का नुकसान हो। इसी तरीके से रूस म कुछ बडे-बडे लोगो का नुकसान हुआ था, लेकिन रूस मे समाजवाद आया, दूसरे देशो मे समाजवाद आया(व्यवधान) यह साधारण आदमियो का सवाल नही है जिस का आप को डर है । मेरे पास कास्टिट्यूशन अमेडमेट बिल है । फिर भी मै कहना चाहता हूँ कि विदाउट कम्पेन्सेशन आपको इन तमाम चीजो को ले लेना चाहिये । चाहे फारेन आयल कम्पनी हो, दूसरी फारेन कम्पनियाँ हो, टी एस्टेट हो, उन सबको ले लेना चाहिये । साथ ही साथ जो 73 बडे-बडे परिवार हैं उनकी तमाम पूंजी को आपको अपने हाथ मे ले लेना चाहिये और यहाँ पर जो विदेशी कम्पनियाँ है उनको काफिस्केट करना चाहिये, खासकर जिनमे अमेरिकन पूंजी लगी हुई है । तभी हमारा देश समाजवादी देश बन सकता है ।

इन शब्दो के साथ मै इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : सभापति महोदय, वेसिकली मे इस थ्योरी के खिलाफ हूँ···

सभापति महोदय अब आप अपना भाषण अगली बार जारी रक्खे ।

18·30 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 8, 1972/ Vaisakha 18, 1894 (Saka)

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